The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6831.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

STEAMER BURNED AND FORTY LIVES LOST.

THE WAWASSET DESTROYED ON THE POTOMAC—A SCENE OF TERROR—RECOVERY OF THE BODIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Wawasset had on board 117 passengers, with a crew of twelve, mostly from this city. The best information attainable to-night shows that the number of lives lost is probably not over twenty. The full list of the names of the lost is not attainable until the arrival of the steamer Georgiana, which has been sent from Baltimore to bring the survivors to this city.

The steamer was engaged in making regular trips on the river between Washington and the mouth of the Potomac. She left at 6 on Friday, her passengrs being mostly people from the humbler classes, who were seeking a brief holiday in the country, or at the small resorts of pleasure on the river. She had landed some of her passengers and much of her cargo before reaching Chatterton Point, which is about six miles north of Aquia Creek. There is no wharf at this point, and the landing is made by the use of the small boats.

One of these was unshipped for this purpose when the cry of fire was heard, and the flames came from amidship, in the region of the engine, with such force that a panic ensued at once. The passengers made a rush for the boat that was being lowered, and crowded it full. As the attempt to launch her was made the tackle broke or became unhitched in a very unaccountable manner, and all in the boat were precipitated into the river.

The utmost efforts of Captain and crew could not allay the panic among the passengers, and in less than fifteen minutes from the time the flames first appeared the boat was doomed to destruction. No efforts could stay the progress of the fire, and every attempt to that end was soon abandoned.

The steamer was not over 100 yards from the shore, and the terror-stricken passengers soon were forced to try to save their lives by jumping overboard one after the other, and the Captain and crew threw live-preservers, stools, and other articles after them, shouting to the struggling passengers to seize them. The crew remained on board with Capt. Wood at their head until the flames drove them into the water.

The people on shore on discovering the burning steamer came to their rescue with such appliances as they had, but they were of a very poor character, and the aid rendered was very unequal to the terrible extremity, especially as they could see one poor mortal after the other sink out of sight in the dark waters of the river.

There were 500 life-preservers on board, and these were used to a considerable extent, but the passengers were so panic-stricken that they neglected the most available means of saving their lives.

The only names of the lost yet received in this city are the following:

Mrs. Joseph Reed and three children, and Miss Betty Reed, of Washington.

Addine Jenkins, the chamber-maid of the steamer.

Miss Marbury, of Glymont, Md., and a colored deck hand named George.

The steamer Georgiana is due here at daylight with the survivors, when further particulars will be received.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—The steamer Wawasset, of Washington, with a large number of passengers on board, was burned off Aquia Creek this evening. Report says fifty persons were lost.

SECOND DISPATCH.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Aug. 8.—The steamer Wawasset, running on the Potomac River, between Washington and Curriman, took fire about 12 o'clock to-day at Chatalon Landing, and was destroyed. She had about 150 passengers on board, and between forty and fifty lives are lost. Six bodies were found up to 2 o'clock, three white ladies, one child, and two colored children. Miss Virginia Warburg, of Glymont; Miss Bettie Saunders, and a child from Curriman are among the dead. The others have not been recognized. George W. Cook, of Warren, Va., is missing. Capt. Wood did not leave the boat until forced to do so by the flames. The fire was first discovered in the engine-room.

THIRD DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The reporter of the Associated Press at midnight had an interview with "Doc" Kenney, the bar-keeper of the Wawasset, who is the only one of the passengers or crew of that vessel that reached Washington to-night. He came up to this city by the steamer Express with an excursion party from Piney Point. The latter vessel sighted the wreck about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and picked up Kenney, who had been sent out in a small boat to come up to Washington. The passengers and crew of the Wawasset were at that time all cared for at Stewart's Wharf, near the scene of the disaster.

Kenny states that the Wawasset left here at 6 o'clock this morning on her regular weekly trip to Cone River, with 117 registered passengers and quite a large cargo of freights for river landings. Just before reaching Chatterton's Landing, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, about five miles below Aquia Creek, and after the whistle of the boat had been blown as a signal of her approach to that landing, the steamer at the time being about a third of a mile from the shore, fire was discovered in the hold, and the hose was attached immediately, but before the men could reach it the conflagration became general, as the fire had been burning for some time. The fire had been smoldering, it is supposed, for some hours, and, upon opening the hatches, it burst forth with great fury, driving the men from the hold and completely baffling all attempts to subdue it. In an instant the wildest confusion prevailed on the vessel, the passengers becoming panic-stricken and frantic with fear, very few having presence of mind sufficient to take care of themselves. The steamer, without a second's delay, was headed for the shore on the Virginia side, and in a few minutes run aground about 200 yards from the Virginia bank. At this time the flames had spread with fearful rapidity, and in the excitement many jumped overboard. Several of them jumped into the water before the steamer struck bottom. She was provided with but two small boats, and in the frenzy of the moment one of these boats was thrown overboard and lost by the passengers, who, uncontrolled, were endeavoring to launch her. Capt. Wood, of the ill-fated steamer, and his assistants, are said to have used every effort to control the passengers, but without avail, and, but for this disobedience of orders, many who were lost would have been saved. The vessel was well provided with life-preservers, but in the panic it seems that none of the passengers secured them, and this fact also added to the lamentable loss of life.

Over forty passengers were drowned, among whom were Mrs. Reed and three children, the wife and children of Policeman Reed, of this city, and his neice, whose name has not yet been ascertained; Adeline Jenkins, a chambermaid, and a deck-hand, name unknown; Mrs. Virginia Marbury, of Glymont; Miss Bertie Sanders and a child, of Currioman, Va. Up to the time that the Express, in which the narrator of this statement arrived, left the scene of the wreck, but five or six bodies had been recovered, and the confusion was so great that a further list of the names of those lost could not be obtained. Among the saved was a Mr. Wise, of this city, and J. Wilkin Massey. Kenney states that Capt. Wood was the last man to leave the steamer, and the pilot, Mr. Boswell, was surrounded by the flames before he left the pilot-box, which was not until after he had run the steamer aground.

The flames spread with such rapidity that the tiller-ropes were on fire before the vessel struck ground. All of those lost were, it is supposed, drowned, having jumped overboard to escape the flames. The fire was first discovered about 10:40 o'clock, and Kenney states that in less than ten minutes the vessel was enveloped in flames, and now lies where she was run aground, burned to the water's edge. Chatterton's Point is just opposite to Maryland Point, and the survivors of the disaster have been made as comfortable as possible at Stewart's and near that place, where they will remain till about 9 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, at which time the steamer Georgiana will take them on board, expecting to reach this city about 9 o'clock P. M. About one-half the passengers on the Wawasset were women and children, many of whom were en route to the country places along the Potomac, to spend a short time pleasuring with their friend. There were quite a number of colored people among the passengers. The Wawasset was a side-wheel steamer of about 350 tons, and was engaged in running between Washington and the landings along the Potomac. She was insured for $28,000. When she left here this morning it was supposed she was in perfect order, and the origin of the fire is at present unknown.

The crew of the Wawasset consisted of Capt. Wood, a clerk, two engineers, two firemen, a barkeeper. four deck-hands, and a chambermaid.

As soon as the particulars of the disaster became known to-night, (1:15 A. M.,) great crowds collected about the wharves, and the the steamer Express was boarded by hundreds of persons anxious to learn the fate of friends on the ill-fated steamer, but as the registry list was destroyed no positive particulars as to names could be gained. It is impossible to obtain a correct list before the arrival of the survivors on the Georgiana, which is expected at nine o'clock to-day (Saturday.)

A SHARP LETTER.

GEN. SPINNER ON MUTILATED CURRENCY—ANSWER TO A BANK CASHIER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Gen. Spinner has addressed the following letter to the Cashier of a New-England bank:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1873.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st inst. was received yesterday by Adams Express Company. There came inclosed, as therein stated, two United States legal-tender notes, one of the denomination of $500, and the other of $100. Both these notes are entirely new, having never even been folded, and are perfectly clean, being without spot or speck. For some bad purpose, probably a fraudulent one, with a view to the raising of other United States notes of smaller denominations to the value of these, more than one-tenth of each has been scissored out with a clean cut.

Under the old regulations of the Treasury Department that existed for more than ten years, these two notes could have been redeemed for only nine-tenths of their face value; $60 would, under the old rules, have been deducted for the mutilation. These rules, unfortunately for the Government, have been lately modified so that this penalty cannot be enforced. Under this more than generous modification you claim to have returned to you new United States notes of like denominations under the Government contract at the expense of the United States. The charge to the Government by the express company for their transportation both ways would be $1 20. For the dog-days, I consider this request decidedly cool. First, you or your client willfully mutilate clean new notes, and then you ask the Government not only to replace them with other new unmutilated notes, to be in their turn, for aught I know, mutilated and returned with a like request for other new notes, but to pay the expense and run the risk of transportation both ways. This, to my mind, is piling it on pretty steep. You not only burn with a hot iron, but you ask the burned one to pay for heating the poker.

If you will turn to the fifty-eighth section of the National Banking law, you will find that if any person had treated two of your bank notes in the way these two United States notes have been, you could recover by action in any court having jurisdiction $50 for each of the mutilations. Now, what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Ought not the perpetrators of these mutilations be made to respond in like manner? Under the circumstances, it has been concluded that the notes be retained at any rate until the pieces that were cut out of them shall be returned to this office, and until the apparent fraudulent or malicious mutilation shall have been satisfactorily explained to the department.

Very respectfully yours, F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of the United States.

CUBA.

A NEW REPUBLICAN PAPER—MILITARY OPERATIONS, &C.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—*El Gorro Frigio*, a new Republican paper, has made its appearance.

A Spanish telegram from Puerto Principe announces the destruction of a large abandoned encampment of the enemy, near Saranton, in Holguin. Ten persons presented themselves from the enemy's camp, bringing the head of the late insurgent Col. José Arias.

Fears are entertained that the news from Spain will cause reaction in Porto Rico. A feeling of discontent is manifest throughout the island.

Advices from St. Thomas to the 4th, report that heavy rains had fallen.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 8.—The State Board of Equalization closed their labors yesterday. The population of Iowa is 1,249,418. In the assessment of cities Dubuque ranks first in amount, Des Moines second, Burlington third, and Davenport fourth.

WASHINGTON.

THE LOUISIANA GOVERNMENT.

THE SITUATION UNDER GOV. KELLOGG—THE DEPARTMENTAL MAIL CONTROVERSY—STAGE AND MAIL ROBBERIES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—United States Marshal Packard, of Louisiana, has been in the city several days on official business. He reports the operation of the State Government under Gov. Kellogg as complete. Its appointees are now exercising their functions in every parish without resistance, and no other assumed authorities are attempting any such exercise. People are paying their taxes and the State Treasury is rapidly preparing to redeem the past-due State obligations. There is nevertheless a party, led by ex-Gov. Warmoth, who, whatever the condition of things may be next December, will probably appeal to Congress for interference. Non-interference has thus far been productive of most excellent results. It has been ascertained that nearly every member of the so-called McEnery Legislature, who was legally elected, will return to the regular body when it again meets.

INFORMERS' FEES.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has information that a certain class of operators under the old law relative to informers' fees in internal revenue cases are of the opinion that the new law does not repeal the shares of informers as has been supposed. It appears that the repealing law repeals a certain section of the old law which it was supposed related to the shares of informers. A close examination of the law, however, shows that that section makes no mention of informers' shares. It is, therefore, maintained that the repeal is limited to that section, and that informers may still claim their moieties.

ABOUT BULKY MAIL MATTER.

The authorities of the Post-office Department state that, in their opinion, the recent circulars of the Secretaries of the Treasury and of War, directing bureau officers, in their discretion, to forward bulky packages of mail matter by express, instead of through the mails, are in direct violation of the Postal laws. Section 131 of the new Postal Code defines mailable matter of the first class to be all correspondence, wholly or partly in writing, except book manuscripts and corrected proof-sheets passing between author and publisher. The Post-office Department regards all the official reports of the departments as coming strictly within this section. Sections 230 and 231 of the Postal Code impose penalties upon all private persons, express companies, railroads, stage coaches and corporations, and common carriers of all kinds, for carrying any letters or packages which come within the definition of first-class mailable matter. It is provided that no person shall transmit by private express, or deliver to any agent of such express, any such letter or packet, under the penalty of $50 for each offense. And it is also provided that any railroad, or person, or corporation that shall carry such letters or packages over post-routes where the mail is regularly carried, shall be subject to a fine of $100. Contractors and messengers having such matter in charge are also subject to fine. It would seem, from this construction, together with the ruling of the First Controller yesterday, that the postage appropriations must be used for postage-stamps, that the departments will ultimately be required to forward all their mailable matter through the mails, and pay postage thereon. The Post-office Department admits that there is no law which authorizes receiving into the mails packages weighing over four pounds, and that there is no law which determines the rate of postage on matters in excess of four pounds; but, as there is no law forbidding receiving such packages, the Department maintains that, in view of the circumstances, such an act in excess of the law is justifiable. It seems evident that the express may not be used for mailable matter within the meaning of the Postal Code, and that the Departmental appropriations for postage cannot be regarded as cash appropriations.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

OUR EUROPEAN SQUADRON ORDERED TO SPANISH PORTS.

In view of the present disorganized condition of affairs in Spain, the vessels comprising the European Squadron, under command of Rear Admiral A. Ludlow Case, have been ordered to rendezvous in Spanish ports. The Wabash, flag-ship of the squadron, is now en route to Cartagena, and the Congress and Wachusett will follow. The Shenandoah is already at Cadiz. The Alaska, now in commission at Brooklyn, will sail in about ten days to join the European Squadron.

THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES APPROVED.

The following Executive order has been issued:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.

The Civil Service, at its session at Washington, which terminated June 4, 1873, recommended certain further rules to be prescribed by the President for the government of the Civil Service of the United States. These rules, as herewith published, are approved, and their provisions will be enforced as rapidly as the proper arrangements can be made. U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

ALARMING FREQUENCY OF STAGE AND MAIL ROBBERIES.

Special Agent Wickizer, of the Post-office Department, reports from Salt Lake, July 31, that highway robbery on the mail routes in the Rocky Mountains is becoming quite frequent. On the 9th ult. robbers attacked the mail-coach on the Montana route, near Pleasant Valley, and took $19,000 in treasure from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, but did not molest the mails. The robbers have been arrested. A few days later, on the same route, near Snake River, the stage-coach was fired into and the driver mortally wounded. The poor fellow had the nerve and presence of mind to put whip to his horses, by which all was saved but his own life. He expired soon after he reached the first station. On the 24th ult., the mail coach on the Kelton and Boise route, near Snake River, was attacked by robbers, and the through mail pouch from Boise to Kelton taken, and also Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure-box. Agent Wickizer says bad men come to the mines with the expectation of making sudden fortunes, and being disappointed become reckless and desperate highwaymen.

HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO.

TROUBLES ON THE ISLAND—GUERILLAS ON THE ROADS.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, July 24.—The Chambers at Port-au-Prince had not been opened. No session is likely to be held this year, the Government apprehending trouble if they meet.

The revolution on the northern frontiers of San Domingo is progressing, and fighting is of daily occurrence. The roads in all the northern provinces are impassable, owing to guerillas.

THE ILLINOIS FARMERS.

CONVENTION AT PAXTON—A VERY BLOODTHIRSTY SECRETARY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The Farmers' Convention was held in Paxton, Ford County, Ill., yesterday, and a full ticket for county officers was nominated. The platform of the McLean County Farmers' Convention was adopted.

At the gathering of the farmers' clubs at Winchester, Scott County, yesterday, S. M. Smith, Secretary of the State Farmers' Association, made rather a remarkable speech, in the course of which he denounced the corruption and fraud of the present political parties, and prophesied that the day would come—if there was no other way left; if the farmers were swindled and hoodwinked as they had been—that he and his boys, and thousands of other farmers and their boys, would have to ride some of these villains out of the State capitals on rails; and that many a tree in broad America would bear human fruit. He thought a remedy could be found, but if a remedy could not be found, anarchy and bloodshed might follow.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY—THREE RACES—THE POOLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—To-morrow's programme consists of three races, the first being a sweepstakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, for which the starters are A. Belmont's b. f. Countess, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, by imp. Eclipse; D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. c. by Asteroid, out of Sue Washington, by Revenue; Jos. Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, by imp. Belshazzar; Hunter & Travers' b. c. King Pin, by Lexington, out of imp. Eltham Lass, by Kingston; F. Morris' b. c. by imp. Eclipse, out of Slasher Barbarity; and A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, by Vandal, out of Vesper Light, by Childe Harold.

The second race is a dash of a mile and an eighth for three-year olds, in which there are Sunrise, Mart Jordan, Buchu, Satire, Wizard, Limestone, Warlike, and Utica.

For the third race, a dash of two and three-quarter miles, there are but three entries, viz.: McDaniel's Hubbard and Katy Pease, and C. J. Alloway's Boss Tweed.

The liveliest interest is manifested in the two-year-old race, and the betting is heavier than ever before. The following are the prices obtained:

FIRST RACE.

Counters	$675	$1,050	$1,000
Morris	230	370	340
Dublin	355	330	285
McDaniel	300	310	205
Vandalite	400	305	220
King Pin	365	300	240
Total	$2,325	$2,665	$2,290

SECOND RACE.

Sunrise	$120	Warlike	$85
Satire	115	Wizard	85
Mart Jordan	110	Buchu	42
Utica	90	Limestone	25

THIRD RACE.

Hubbard and Katy Pease, $305........Boss Tweed, $50.

THE BUFFALO TROTTING RACES.

A FINE DAY'S SPORT—LARGE ATTENDANCE AND GOOD TIME MADE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—It was feared that the postponement of the races yesterday on account of the weather would affect the attendance, but such was not the case. The weather was delightful, the track in splendid condition, and fully 20,000 persons were present. The day's trotting was one of the most exciting contests that ever came off on this track. In the 2:24 race ten horses were entered and eight started, John W. Conley and Chicago having been withdrawn. The horses were called promptly on time, and on the third score the word was given. Major Allen had the pole, and Susie was ahead. At the quarter-pole Derby had the lead by four lengths, and at the half-mile pole held the same position, Susie second. On the homestretch Susie passed Derby. Flagler, running, came in first, Susie second, Derby third, and Gloster fourth. The heat was given to Susie. Time, 2:26½.

SECOND HEAT.—The horses started on the second score, Derby leading. At the quarter-pole Gloster took the lead and kept it round the track, winning the heat in 2:24½; Susie second, Brown third, and Major Allen fourth. Up the homestretch the race was intensely exciting. Susie drew ahead, but soon fell back. The three first kept well together, making a splendid exhibition. When within twenty rods of the wire Gloster shot ahead, coming in a length and a half ahead. Brown was a length behind Susie.

THIRD HEAT.—A start was effected on the second score, Gloster taking the lead, Major Allen second, Hotspur third, and the balance stringing out from two to three lengths. The same position on the homestretch, Gloster coming in first, Major Allen lapping his saddle, and Hotspur three lengths behind. Time—2:23¾.

FOURTH HEAT.—In this heat the horses were all in a bunch to the quarter-pole, Gloster leading, and Major Allen second. At the half-pole Gloster still maintained the lead, with Susie second, and Major Allen third. On the homestretch Gloster and Brown were neck and neck, Hotspur nosing Brown's wheel. Gloster came in first, winning the heat and race in 2:23½.

SUMMARY.

Purse of $10,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:24; $5,000 to first, $2,500 to second, $1,500 to third, $1,000 to fourth.

Gloster	4	1	1	1
Susie	1	2	7	6
Major Allen	7	4	2	2
J. G. Brown	8	3	3	5
Ben Falger	3	6	5	7
Hotspur	6	7	4	3
Crown Prince	5	5	6	4
Derby	2	8	8	8

TIME—First Heat—To the quarter, 36¼; half, 1:14; mile, 2:26¾. Second Heat—To the quarter, 37¼; half, 1:12¾; mile, 2:24½. Third Heat—To the quarter, 37; half, 1:12; mile, 2:23¼. Fourth Heat—To the quarter, 36; half, 1:11; mile, 2:23½.

In the 2:30 race ten horses entered, and six horses started—Brother Jonathan, Manhattan, Red Wing, and Plato drawn. Word was given on the second score. St. James and Castle Boy took the lead at the quarter-pole. The contest was exceedingly interesting. St. James came in the winner by a length, Annie Collins second, Star of Philadelphia third, Castle Boy fourth, Lady Banker fifth. Time—2:27¾.

SECOND HEAT.—Word was given on the third scoring. Castle Boy took the lead, Annie Collins second. At the half-post St. James drew ahead, closely followed by Castle Boy. Down the homestretch all were in a bunch. St. James came in the winner, Castle Boy second, Cosette third. Time—2:26¾.

THIRD HEAT.—The horses got word on the first trial, St. James leading, Castle Boy second. At the half-post St. James was half a length ahead of Cosette, who was closely followed by the others. This position was maintained until reaching the homestretch, when Lady Banker pulled ahead, winning the heat by a length, in 2:26½, St. James second, Annie Collins third, Castle Boy fourth.

FOURTH HEAT.—Lady Banker took the lead, St. James second, Castle Boy third. The horses were neck and neck until reaching the half-post, when St. James drew ahead. On the homestretch nothing disturbed the silence of the spectators but the rapid pounding of hoofs on the track. When within eight rods of the wire St. James broke, but was quickly down, coming under the wire on a square trot and winning by a length, Lady Banker second on a run. Time—2:24¼.

SUMMARY.

Purse, $10,000; for horses that never trotted better than 2:30; $5,000 to first horse, $2,500 to second, $1,500 to third, and $1,000 to fourth.

St. James	1	1	2	1
Castle Boy	3	2	4	5
Lady Banker	6	4	1	2
Cosette	5	3	5	3
Star of Philadelphia	4	5	6	6
Annie Collins	2	6	3	4

TIME.—First Heat—Quarter mile, 37; half, 1:15; mile, 2:27¾. Second Heat—Quarter, 37¾; half, 1:14; mile, 2:26¾. Third Heat—Quarter, 37¼; half, 1:14½; mile, 2:26½. Fourth Heat—Quarter, 37; half, 1:13; mile, 2:24¾.

To-morrow the races are called at 1 o'clock P. M. The first race will be a contest between five-year olds and under, after which follow the big flyers, Lucy, Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, Jim Irving, Judge Fullerton.

In the free-to-all race Judge Fullerton is drawn. Lucy is lame and probably will be drawn. In the pools Goldsmith Maid is the favorite at $50, against the field $15. In the colt race Kate Bennett is the favorite at $20, against the field $15. In the 2:40 race Wallace is selling even against the field.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The London journals of this morning announce that Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish, and Sir Arthur Wellesley Peel, will assist Mr. Gladstone in administering the duties of the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It is also stated that Hon. Algernon Greville has been offered one of the Junior Lordships of the Treasury. It is probable that Sir John Duke Coleridge will be appointed Master of the Rolls, Sir George Jessel Attorney General, and Mr. Henry James Solicitor General.

[Henry James, Q. C., and M. P. for Taunton, is the younger son of a country gentleman of the County of Hereford. He was born in 1828, studied law, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1852, and was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1869. He was first returned to Parliament in that year.]

MR. AYRTON'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—William P. Adam, member of Parliament for Clackmannanshire and Kinrosshire, has been appointed Commissioner of Works and Buildings, in place of Right Hon. Mr. Ayrton, who has resigned.

[William Patrick Adam is the son of the late Admiral Sir Charles Adam, and was born in 1823. He studied law. and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. Being well connected both by birth and marriage, he was not under the necessity of making his way in life by the practice of the profession of which he was nominally a member. During 1853-58 he was private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay; was returned to Parliament in 1859, and made a Junior Lord of the Treasury in 1865-66, and again in 1868. He is the author of *Thoughts on the Policy of Retaliation.*]

THE STEPNEY FIRE—LOSS OF A WHALING BARK.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The loss by the burning of the rice-mills at Stepney, night before last, reaches $5,000,000.

The whaling bark Annawan, which left New-Bedford, Mass., June 19, for a cruise in the Atlantic Ocean, capsized, and five of the crew were drowned. The remainder, seventeen in number, were rescued by a passing vessel and landed at Liverpool yesterday.

Lady Trevelyan is dead.

At a meeting, yesterday, of the directors of the company organized to lay a cable direct to the coast of New-Hampshire, it was unanimously resolved to change the route, and land the cable on the coast of Newfoundland.

STOPPAGE OF THE ROCHDALE MILLS.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Nearly all the large cotton-mills of Rochdale are closed in consequence of a strike of the operatives.

FRANCE.

FUNERAL OF M. ODILLON BARROT—M. THIERS.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The funeral of M. Odillon Barrot is to take place to-morrow. M. Thiers will be one of the pall-bearers.

On Monday M. Thiers will leave for Lucerne, where he will remain until the end of the week, when he will return to Paris.

SATISFACTORY FINANCIAL EXHIBIT FOR THE YEAR—THE PETIT LYONNAIS.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—An official statistical statement shows that during the first six months of the present year, the imports of France amounted in value to 1,561,000,000 francs, against 1,678,000,000 francs for the same time last year. The exports were 1,952,000,000 francs, against 1,727,000,000 francs last year. The Customs revenue was 113,000,000 francs, against 78,000,000, and the total revenue from all sources 516,000,000 francs, against 404,000,000 francs for the same period last year.

Gen. Bourbaki has forbidden the sale in the streets of the *Petit Lyonnais* (newspaper.)

ROCHEFORT STARTS FOR NEW-CALEDONIA—THE WAR INDEMNITY NEARLY PAID.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Henri Rochefort was examined by the physicians yesterday, and pronounced able to bear the fatigues of a voyage. He was accordingly sent on board the transport Virginie this morning, with eighty-nine other convicts, for New-Caledonia.

Payment of the third quarter of the last milliard of the war indemnity was completed on the 5th inst.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD ACCEPTS THE THRONE OF FRANCE.

VIENNA, Aug. 8.—The *Vorstadt Zeitung* reports that the Count de Chambord has accepted the throne of France, a formal tender of which was recently made him by a deputation of Legitimists.

SPAIN.

THE INSURGENTS GIVING GROUND EVERYWHERE.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—Valencia has unconditionally surrendered, and Gen. Campos now occupies the city.

The submission of Cartagena is expected to follow immediately.

GERMANY.

CHOLERA IN A BERLIN BARRACKS—HAMBURG VESSELS QUARANTINED AT COPENHAGEN.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A dispatch from Berlin says the cholera has appeared with great violence in the military barracks in that city.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 8.—Rigid quarantine is enforced on all vessels coming from Hamburg, on account of the cholera prevailing there.

AUSTRIA.

THE EMPEROR TO VISIT THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

VIENNA, Aug. 8.—The Emperor of Austria will visit the Emperor of Germany at Gastein after the ceremony of the distribution of the prizes in the Exhibition.

MONTENEGRO.

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE PRINCE.

TRIESTE, Aug. 8.—An attempt was made to-day to assassinate the Prince Nicholas, the Hospodar of Montenegro. The Prince was severely wounded in the face.

A DASTARDLY CRIME—THE NEGROES AROUSED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 8.—Last Monday a negro named Dan Calhoun, who had been digging a well near Brighton Station on the Paducah Railroad, lay down to sleep near his work. While sleeping he was discovered by three men who, thinking to have some fun, as they afterward stated, poured the contents of a bottle of turpentine on Calhoun's clothes and set them on fire. Calhoun, awaking and finding himself enveloped in flames, ran shrieking for help, and before he could be caught by citizens was so badly burned that he died next day. The negroes in the neighborhood of Covington heard of the horrible affair, and in vain attempted to have warrants issued for the arrest of the perpetrators of the crime, who becoming alarmed fled. The negroes in armed squads scoured the woods in search of them, and becoming enraged threatened other citizens, but were quieted by Sheriff Locke, who promised to make every effort for their capture. Believing they had come to this city, Sheriff Locke came here to-day, and with the assistance of the police is searching for the men.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the lower lakes and the Middle States, with north-westerly to south-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather; generally calm, clear weather and rising barometer prevails in New-England; falling barometer, north-easterly to south-easterly winds, and partly cloudy weather in the North-west and upper lake region, and thence to Kentucky and Missouri; south-easterly winds, partly cloudy weather in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with light rain in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to the lower Ohio Valley, falling barometer, south-easterly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lakes to West Virginia, north-easterly to south-easterly winds, generally clear and temporarily cooler weather.

For the Middle Atlantic States, northerly, veering to south-easterly, winds, clear and slightly cooler weather.

For New-England northerly winds and clear, cooler weather.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States south-easterly winds, falling barometer, warmer and partly cloudy weather, with light coast rains in the evening.

IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 75°; 6 A. M., 73½°; 9 A. M., 74°; 12 M., 77°; 4 P. M., 85½°; 6 P. M., 83½°; 9 P. M., 78°; 12 P. M., 73½°. Average temperature yesterday, 77½°.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The old distillery building on Prince-street, Boston, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is heavy. S. D. Warren had from $40,000 to $50,000 worth of manufactured bag paper stored in the building, on which the loss will probably prove total. The insurance is as follows: Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, $10,000; Equitable, Providence; Exchange, Continental, New-York; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, $5,000 each; North-western, Humboldt, (New-Jersey,) $2,500 each; total, $35,000. Clark, Adams & Clark had a large amount of crockery stored in the building, and probably fifty per cent. of this is ruined. The insurance is as follows: Commercial Union, Girard, Philadelphia; Armenia, Pittsburg; Fairfield County, $5,000 each. Total, $20,000. The total loss will probably reach $65,000.

The store-house of the Abbott Downing Company's carriage-works, at Concord, N. H., was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire communicated to one of the main buildings, which is used as a paint and finishing shop. A considerable portion of this building was burned, but most of the contents were removed. The loss is covered by insurance.

Yesterday morning the four-story brick building on Marriot-street, below Eighth, Philadelphia, designed as a school and dwelling for the priests of the Italian Roman Catholic Church of Santa Maria Magdalena Di Pozzi, was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is $10,000; insured in Philadelphia for $5,000.

Thursday night a fire was discovered in a barn owned by the Athens and Schenectady Railroad Company, at the Athens Depot. The barn contained crops and three horses and four cows, all of which were consumed. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Loss $3,000.

A steam saw-mill, owned by Mr. Rowell, the depot master at Newton Junction, Mass., was burned Thursday night. The loss is $7,000; uninsured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Herman Smith's dwelling and barn, at Clinton Corners, Dutchess County, N. Y., were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $7,000; partially insured.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were $301,022.

Mr. Dent having recovered, the President has decided to visit Maine on Monday.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention adjourned yesterday morning, to reassemble in Cincinnati on Dec. 2.

Thomas Comerton, and Thomas and Patrick Feeney, were killed in a well on Thursday, at Burlington, Wis., by foul gases.

Secretary Belknap is at Orange, N. J., spending a few days with Gen. Marcy. He will return to Washington on Tuesday next.

The contract for building two new iron sloops-of-war, bids for which were opened on Aug. 1, will be awarded to John Roach & Son, of New-York, whose bids were $290,000 each.

Col. John Gibson, of the Seventh Infantry, is relieved from duty as Superintendent General of the Recruiting Service, and Major J. P. Roy will assume temporary charge of the office.

Three horses, valued at $1,000, owned by E. P. Stimson, of Castleton, N. Y., were killed on the Hudson River Railroad, on Wednesday night, near that station.

An unknown man, a tramp, was run over and killed on the Harlem Extension Railroad, a short distance from Chatham, N. Y., Thursday. His head was nearly severed from his body.

John Garland, formerly employed on the Portland and Rochester Railroad, committed suicide by poison, at Bar Mills, Me., Thursday night. The body was found in the woods yesterday.

Gov. Washburn, yesterday reviewed the First Brigade Massachusetts Militia, in camp at South Framingham, Mass. The weather was intensely hot, and several soldiers are reported prostrated with sun-stroke.

Michael Hussey, of Baltimore, who was stabbed by H. H. Slatter, of Philadelphia, at the Schuetzen Park, at Washington, on Wednesday, died of his wounds yesterday. Slatter has not yet been arrested.

The *Daily Commercial* newspaper, of Louisville, Ky., has passed into the hands of S. L. Ewing, a well-known newspaper man of the city, who takes general charge of the paper. It will continue Republican in politics.

Patrick Hearty, a member of the police force of Bridgeport, Conn., was severely bitten Thursday evening by his own dog, which, seizing him by the cheek and neck, lacerated both in a terrible manner. Hearty's condition is considered critical.

A suit was commenced in the United States District Court at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, by George Westinghouse, Jr., against the Gardner & Ransom Air Brake Company, of that city, for infringement of the Westinghouse Air Brake patent.

The following were the balances in the Treasury yesterday: Currency, $9,205,887; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $34,390,000; coin, $89,077,372; including in coin certificates, $43,918,700; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

Officer William Terry, of the Mounted Metropolitan Police of New-Orleans, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to assassinate District Attorney McKay, Thursday night, in Carrollton. Terry snapped a pistol twice at McKay and fled.

COLLISION ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

About 4:30 on Thursday evening there was a collision near the platform of the Babylon Station, on the Long Island Central Railroad. The locomotives of both trains were entirely wrecked. One fireman sustained severe injuries from scalding. The Suffolk Police are looking for F. Chichester, the conductor, through whose negligence the accident is said to have happened, and who immediately disappeared.

THE NEW NORTH-WEST.

MINNESOTA.

PRODIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT — MANUFACTURES — EDUCATION—CHEAP LANDS—THE RAILROAD QUESTION IN THE WEST.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Tuesday, July 22, 1873.

Nothing in the history of the extraordinary development of our Western States has equaled the growth of this extreme North-western State. Twenty-three years ago the whole cultivated land of the State amounted only to 1,900 acres; in 1870 it was 1,863,316 acres; of this over 1,000,000 acres were in wheat. The average production, too, per acre is high, being of wheat, in 1868, 17.9 bushels for the whole State, against 9.95 in Iowa and 11.38 in Ohio. This average will hold good for a number of years for this State, and is higher than that of the West and North-west generally. The State has generally been thought unfavorable for Indian corn, owing to its cool climate, but statistics show that the average crop for a number of years is over thirty bushels per acre, which is nearly equal to that of the Central West. Potatoes, show a very large production—over 120 bushels per acre. The climate is, of course, too cool for good fruits, except the small wild fruits, which are delicious. Still, care and cultivation are bringing forth fruit of an excellent quality, among them the Duchess of Olamburg, Red Astracan, Westfield, Seek no Further, and many other varieties of apples; and among pears the Flemish Beauty, Louis Bonne de Jersey, and others; and in grapes the Concord, Delaware, Diana, Isabella, and others. The growth of manufactures has been almost equally remarkable with that of agriculture. In ten years, from 1860 to 1870, the value of the annual product of the State increased from $3,373,172 to $23,396,097.

What, however, is most creditable to the State is the attention paid to popular education. Minnesota has set aside one of the largest school funds in the Union; being land to the amount of 2,900,000 acres. Of this 383,810 acres have been sold, and the fund amounts already to $2,544,056. At this average value the school lands would amount to $17,000,000. In 1851 there were only five school-houses in the State, and 250 scholars. In 1871 there were 2,300 school-houses and 113,983 scholars, while $540,388 were paid teachers annually.

This remarkable attention to education is due to the character of the population. The American settlers are largely of New-England descent, while the foreign population has for its most numerous element the Scandinavian emigrants, numbering, in 1870, 56,000, against 21,000 of the Irish. This school-loving population was also reinforced by 41,000 from Germany. One cheering economical fact also appears in the statistics of the State—the continual proportional increase of land-owners. In 1864 they were 50,805; in 1869, 73,121; and the number of improved farms had advanced from 23,787 to 45,740 in the same period. On the whole, if the emigrants can endure cold Winters, no State can be more strongly recommended for the new settler. The cheapest and best lands in it now lie near the North Pacific. For $5 an acre the emigrant can buy the best wheat lands in the country west of the Rocky Mountains. The line of productive wheat-growing is continually going west. Iowa and Minnesota are soon to be the great wheat States of the Union. It is expected that Minnesota will export this year 20,000,000 bushels.

A great struggle goes on within the State whether Duluth, or St. Paul with Milwaukee, shall handle this great crop. At present, St. Paul controls a great deal of the wheat traffic, and it passes through Milwaukee and Chicago. But cheapness of freights must prevail. The wheat from Duluth, via the lakes and Buffalo, can reach New-York thirteen cents a bushel cheaper than via Chicago. Eventually all the wheat export of Minnesota, during seven months of the year, must pass by Duluth and the branches of the North Pacific.

I have talked much with intelligent Western men in regard to the great dispute with the railroads. I have not met one who defended without reserve the position of the farmers. The conventions on the subject have, in the opinion of those whom I have seen, uniformly fallen into the hands of politicians, who are merely using the movement for personal ends. By striking at the independence of the Judiciary, and by such direct assaults on the railroad companies, the farmers have alarmed capital and produced a muddle in regard to transportation never before experienced. It looks now as if the worst sufferers would be Chicago itself, and then the farmers, and, last of all, the railroads. The latter are thoroughly frightened, and are drawing in sail everywhere, cutting down expenses, discharging men, and making ready for the storm. Woe to the company now in the West, which has to borrow money or place bonds! New railroads must rest. Old must no longer live on credit. Capital is frightened. The West for some years will have to do with less of borrowed means, and build fewer "improvements." The farmers will soon ascertain how much the West has depended on foreign capital. But we should not be surprised at even more desperate measures—at a kind of confiscation of railroad property. There are many modes in which this can be carried out. The healthful results of it all will probably be the stoppage of this excessive railway building, which has been carried throughout the country beyond all reason, and leaving the West henceforth more to its own resources, which will be quite as well for both the Western country and the world.

Still, whatever may be said of the present mode of attack by the farmers on the railways, there is no question that the time has come for a vigorous overhauling of the whole interest by the public. The favorite plan of stock watering has imposed on the public sufficiently long, and legislation is earnestly needed in the general interest to check it. Were the practice entirely forbidden by law, the community would enjoy vastly more and greater advantages from railroads. The supreme indifference of many corporations to the convenience and advantage of the small local communities on their routes should be corrected, if necessary, by the strong hand. The points also where reform in freight charges is most needed are east of Chicago rather than in the North-west. Iowa has not half so much to complain of as Michigan and Ohio and New-York. When freight from Rochester to New-York is as high as from Chicago thither then the New-York farmer and dealer may justly object to the railroad tariff. It is notorious that one of the main Michigan lines—the Central—has no more than paid the expenses of its freight business, owing to allowing the far through traffic such advantages over the local. A reform must come, but it will not be in the blundering way the Western farmers are attempting it. C. L. B.

FIRST BALE OF THE NEW COTTON CROP.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 8.—The first bale of cotton of this year's crop was shipped from Valdosta, Ga., by Stegall & Lathrop, on to-day, to J. W. Lathrop & Co., of this city. It weighs 510 pounds

THE CANADIAN SCANDAL.

ENORMOUS CORRUPTION IN THE LAST ELECTION—THE PACIFIC INVESTIGATION VIRTUALLY INOPERATIVE—DESPERATE CONDITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1873.

Reading the discussion at present going on in the Canadian newspapers is like reading English Parliamentary history of a hundred years ago, and particularly reminds one of the famous Spendthrift election, in which Lords Spencer, Northampton, and Halifax each expended about £150,000 sterling to carry in his particular candidate. Considering the comparative poverty of the Dominion, the indications show that the amount of money spent upon the late general elections must have been enormous. It so happened that your correspondent had the opportunity of seeing how elections were managed in about a half dozen of the constituencies last Fall, and he is decidedly of the opinion that a royal commission is as much needed to inquire into election malpractices here, as into the charges made against the Government. Whatever advantages may be claimed for monarchical institutions, not the least would seem to be the latitude allowed to political corruption. Before the dissolution of the first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, an attempt was made by the Grits to bring about a more stringent election law, but, no doubt, with full knowledge of where their strength lay, the Conservatives caused it to remain as it was. The consequence has been that corruption, as gross as ever disgraced a civilized people, has been rampant here. Having by such means bought a renewal of power, it is but natural that the right of the Government party to retain it should be called in question by their opponents, seeing that their little peccadilloes have never been found out, and this is why the Governor General is being petitioned not to prorogue Parliament until it has had an opportunity of passing verdict upon the Government. But it looks as if this petitioning were going to be of no avail, for he has committed himself to a commission which can begin the investigation only after Parliament is prorogued. Nevertheless, the discontent of the people will remain, and Lord Dufferin may become as unpopular with a large section of them as was Sir Edmund Head or Lord Elgin, notwithstanding that he gives more princely entertainments and makes himself more agreeable. His social supremacy is, no doubt, very pleasing, especially as it is largely sustained at his own private expense, but when vice-regal prerogative interferes with the sovereignty of the people, there will be found some who are headstrong enough to kick at it. Canadian loyalty, I imagine, is much like the good nature of the d——l—complacent as long as it has its own way.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION AND THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE IN CHECK.

The position of affairs is this: Parliament is to meet on the 13th inst., to receive the report of the Committee of Inquiry. That committee has nothing to report, owing to the decision of the home authorities that the Canadian Parliament has no power to confer upon a committee the right to examine witnesses under oath. One would naturally think that under such circumstances the same authority which appointed the committee would be able to give fresh instructions suited to altered circumstances, or to suggest the mode in which its wishes might be carried out. But not so. The royal prerogative has come between the House of Commons and its power to reinstruct the committee or suggest another tribunal. This is a feature of the affair which may yet lead to serious consequences, and is worth understanding. According to the rules and precedents of English Parliamentary government, no two tribunals for the same purpose can be in force at the same time. A second committee could not be appointed to investigate the Huntington charges so long as the first is in existence. Nor could a commission and a committee coexist, whether the former was at the instance of either of the Houses of Parliament, or created by the exercise of the royal prerogative. The commission, which is announced as having been appointed by the exercise of the vice-regal prerogative, has no power whatever until the Parliamentary committee ceases to exist; and I cannot help agreeing with the Opposition newspapers that it will be a most arbitrary act to terminate its existence by summarily proroguing Parliament without giving the people's representatives an opportunity of saying whether they are agreeable to let this investigation be taken out of the hands of their committee and intrusted to that of a royal commission. The only reason advanced on behalf of Ministers taking the course adopted is, that when Parliament adjourned it was on the understanding that the meeting upon the 13th would be a formal one, and that, by allowing any discussion to take place it would be breaking faith with those members who, might not think it worth while, or who could not make it convenient to come. Yet, considering the gravity of the matter, the reason seems but a trivial one.

SCOPE OF THE COMMISSION.

The Government can hardly have any intention of shirking an investigation into the railroad scandal, as they are accused of having. Certainly they will have no chance, for the public mind is too thoroughly roused to be trifled with. Nor do I think that there is any intention on their part to delay it, as they are semi-officially pledged to commence the investigation at once. The commission is to commence its labors immediately after the prorogation of Parliament, is to confine itself to taking the evidence, not to report on it, and the House of Commons when it meets thereafter, is to be asked to pronounce upon it. Whatever evidence may be elicited will be known to the public at once through the newspaper reports of the proceedings, so that, if it be manifestly condemnatory of the Government public opinion will constrain the Governor General to call Parliament together at an early day. The commission is to be composed of Judges, a very satisfactory arrangement one would think, yet the Grit newspapers complain that Judges will be too partisan to do justice. This is said of Judge Draper, the most eminent of them all, by the Toronto *Globe*, and does not say much for the prevalence of even-handed justice in Canada.

PERIL OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The prevailing feeling here is, that, while the evidence will not bear out the charges made against the Government, sufficient will come out to shatter their hold upon present supporters. What may be termed the mainstay of Sir John A. Macdonald's Cabinet are the French-Canadian representatives from the Province of Quebec. These, since the death of Sir George E. Cartier, the only man who knew how to manage them properly, are looked upon as uncertain. The representatives from the maritime provinces, who have hitherto supported the Government almost to a man, are said to be divided on the subject of this scandal; and Ontario already returns a majority of Opposition members, In a House of between 200 and 300 members, a defection of fifteen supporters would turn the scale against the present Ministry; so it is clear that nothing but a complete vindication will save it. In point of fact the only member of the Ministry involved in these charges is the Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald. Sir Francis Hincks retired from the Government some time ago, Sir George E. Cartier is now dead, and Mr. Langevin is only implicated in a very remote way. But, practically, Sir John is the Government, and with him all must stand or fall. If he resigned it would be the Opposition leader who would be called upon to form a cabinet. It is more than probable that the Conservatives, should they lose power, would split up, and a readjustment of parties take place on new party lines. The present investigation, therefore, may have consequences which will affect the whole political complexion of the Dominion of Canada.

Whatever may be the political result of these revelations, the effect upon public morality must needs be hurtful. Already this is showing itself, for there are newspapers which condone, and even defend, the way in which the bribery fund was acquired. With one or two notable exceptions, the arch-schemer, Sir Hugh Allan, escapes censure from the Press, while, with just as few exceptions, Mr. McMullen is vilified and his past history ripped up. The latter has just entered a libel suit against the Toronto *Mail* for $50,000.

A LAWYER'S WAY.

How a lawyer recovered the value of his slaughtered cow is thus told by the Fredonia *Censor*: "Grosvenor, of Dunkirk, used to attend to matters there for the Lake Shore Railroad Company, and frequently among the cases referred to him were those of cows being killed at the crossings, and in these he always reported the blame to be on the cows and the company not liable. In the course of time Grosvenor's [illegible] on the track and was killed, and as usual the case was referred to him. Promptly came the opinion from the faithful attorney, 'Company not liable. Cow no business on the track.' Accompanying the document, however, was a bill against the company, 'To counsel fees in Grosvenor cow case, $40.' Credit was given on the bill for hide and tallow, and Grosvenor soon had a check for the balance of his fees."

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.

MOTION FOR A MANDAMUS TO COMPEL PAYMENT OF $50,000—DECISION RESERVED.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Pratt, Mr. Abraham R. Lawrence, counsel for the Tenth National Bank, appeared and moved for a peremptory mandamus to compel Controller Green to pay over, on account of moneys advanced to the Court-house Commissioners by the bank, the sum of $50,000, alleged to be in the Controller's hands, applicable to that purpose. The facts of the litigation are already familiar to the readers of THE TIMES, the frequent proceedings in court in relation thereto having been published. The entire claim of the bank is for over $242,000, which sum, if advanced, it is claimed on behalf of the City, was never appropriated to its proper use, but was expended for the private purposes of the Commissioners, and that such advance was not made in good faith. The case was heard some time since before Judge Barrett on a similar motion to the present. Affidavits were then read on both sides, among which was one by Mr. Bliss, the President of the bank, alleging that the advances were made in good faith, in the usual course of business, with the knowledge of Controller Connolly and his assurance that the amount would be reimbursed by the City. In opposition to this was read an affidavit by Mr. Storrs, of the Controller's office, alleging, on information and belief, that the advances were not made in good faith.

Judge Barrett decided that if the advances were made in good faith, and the present Controller had any funds in his hands applicable to their payment, (a fact which he found to be true to the extent of over $42,000,) a mandamus should issue to compel the Controller to pay over such sum on account. Inasmuch, however, as an affidavit, made on information and belief, on behalf of the City, alleged bad faith in making the advances, he deemed it proper to order a reference to take proof as to the truth of such allegations. He accordingly referred the matter to ex-Judge Hoffman to take such proof, and also proof as to the amount of funds in the hands of the Controller applicable to payment of the claim, including in the order of reference a provision that, upon the coming in of the referee's report, if the advances are found to have been made in good faith, and any sum of money shall be found to be remaining in the Controller's hands applicable to their payment, then a peremptory mandamus shall issue to enforce payment of such sum.

The referee reported the advances to have been made in good faith, and that the Controller held $20,000 applicable to their payment, and upon this report Mr. Lawrence based his present motion. In stating the case Mr. Lawrence said $6,000 had been paid out since the finding of the referee, under a mandamus of the court, and it would be for the court to say whether the present mandamus asked for should be for $50,000 or $44,000.

Mr. John H. Strahan, who appeared on behalf of Controller Green, argued that the terms of the order of reference had not been complied with, and that they were now, as before the reference, at liberty to contest the claim on affidavits, which he was then prepared to do. The terms of the order of reference were, he said, that the referee take proof of the allegations of bad faith made by Mr. Storrs. The referee had taken no proof on that subject, but upon the affidavits which were before the Court, and of which the Court could judge as well as he, had made the report presented. He (counsel) was therefore at liberty to meet this application on affidavits, and did so by presenting an affidavit showing that all the sum alleged to be in the Controller's hands applicable to payment of this claim had been disbursed under writs of mandamus.

Mr. Lawrence denied that the money had been paid out under writs of mandamus, and charged that the payment of the Cornell claim, mentioned in Mr. Strahan's affidavit, was long before this order of reference, in granting which Judge Barrett had decided that there was $42,000 still in the hands of the Controller. As to no evidence having been offered before the referee, that was the fault of the respondent. With the positive affidavit of Mr. Bliss before him, as to good faith, and the affidavit on information and belief of Mr. Storrs as to bad faith, Judge Barrett had referred the case, to allow an opportunity to the respondents to establish by proper testimony the allegations made on mere information on belief. The onus was upon the respondent to produce such positive testimony before the referee, and failing to do so, the case stood under the decision of Judge Barrett, in favor of the relator, and the referee was justified in so reporting.

Mr. Strahan said he was ready then to maintain the fraud on affidavits.

Judge Pratt said it was a question whether he had not had his day in court.

Mr. Strahan—I have not had my day in court.

Judge Pratt—Could you not have produced before the referee the testimony you now offer by affidavit?

Mr. Strahan—I could not, your Honor. This testimony was subsequently discovered through investigations had before the Grand Jury.

With permission of the court, Mr. Strahan then read an affidavit of H. F. Taylor, alleging bad faith on the part of the officers of the bank and a conspiracy between Connolly and others who were at the time directors of the bank. With the reading of this affidavit he submitted to the court that no investigation had been had in conformity with the order of reference, and even if it had, his affidavits showed that no moneys applicable to the payment of this claim now remained in the hands of the Controller.

Mr. Lawrence thought it strange that H. F. Taylor, who had but recently come into the Controller's office, could swear so positively to an alleged conspiracy occurring two years ago; and, in the face of the positive affidavit of Mr. Bliss, which was before Judge Barrett, he could not regard his affidavit as of much weight.

Judge Pratt said, in view of the fact of this newly-discovered evidence, he was inclined to send the case back to the referee, and let the parties present it there.

Mr. Lawrence—We can't get these gentlemen before a referee.

Mr. Strahan—I have been there when you were not.

Mr. Lawrence—It was not necessary for two counsel to be there; Judge Edmunds was present.

Judge Pratt—I will take the papers and consider the matter.

THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.

The special committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to consider the complaints and examine the tax-books of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards, resumed its session yesterday, in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. Supervisors Koch and McCafferty were present. John Kotmer, who resides in Fifth-avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, complained that his house was estimated at $35,000, which was at least $10,000 more than it ought to be, by comparison with other property in the neighborhood. Wm. Rosenblatt complained that the estimate of his house No. 325 East Fifty-seventh-street, had been increased in three years from $1,500 to $6,500; another house he owned, No. 208 East Fiftieth-street, had been taxed at $7,000, when its proper valuation was only $3,500. Benjamin Butler, No. 507 Canal-street, protested against the injustice of increasing the valuation of his property from $8,000 to $10,000.

William A. Inch, a builder who resides on Sixty-sixth-street, near First-avenue, complained that he owned in the Nineteenth Ward forty-nine lots, twenty-two of which were built upon. He had been taxed by the Croton Bureau for water rents upon houses which had no tenants for a year.

Alderman McCafferty said that this was a tax upon the enterprise of the City. Other property was not so heavily taxed, the assessments were not equal, and the present system was sufficient to induce capitalists to seek investment for their money elsewhere.

Mr. Inch said the increase in the valuation of his property was $46,000, and he demanded a reduction to the old rate. The other cases considered were uninteresting.

CORONERS' CASES.

Coroner Young held an inquest yesterday in the case of Andrew Gargan, the fireman of the steamer Providence, who was killed at the corner of Spring and Greene streets last Monday night, by, it was alleged, Charles Coburn, fireman on the tug Charles Allen; Jerry Fuller, also a fireman, and Klass Meyer, clerk of the corner grocery-store. The evidence showed that Gargan had been drinking all day with disreputable characters, and, coming into the grocery-store, snatched up fifteen cents belonging to Fuller. He was put out by Meyer, who had a club in his hand. When he reached the sidewalk he was assailed by Fuller and Coburn; Coburn striking him with a pair of brass knuckles. The jury rendered a verdict against Coburn, who was committed to the Tombs. Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, expects to arrest Fuller, who escaped at the time....In the case of Hugh Murray, the fireman on the steamer Atlas, lying at Pier No. 12 North River, who, it is charged, was thrown overboard and drowned on Thursday night by David Jones, the watchman, Coroner Young yesterday committed Jones to the Tombs to await the recovery of Murray's body, and the consequent inquest. Jones claims that Murray was drunk and fell overboard. The facts of the case were fully published in THE TIMES yesterday....The body of an unknown woman found drowned in the East River was yesterday identified as that of Sadie Stevens, an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, who is supposed to have committed suicide....William Gebhart, twenty-five years old, was instantly killed yesterday by a keg of lager-beer falling on his head at Schaefer's brewery, in Fifty-seventh-street, where he was employed.

SUBORNING WITNESSES.

THE CASE OF GIDEON L. WALKER—HE DENIES THE CHARGE.

Gideon L. Walker, the lawyer indicted by the Grand Jury for attempting to suborn the complaining witness in the case of the People against Watson and Stephens, appeared in the District Attorney's office yesterday, and demanded as a right that he be allowed to go before the Grand Jury and state his version of the matter. Mr. Allen refused to allow Walker to go before the Grand Jury, whereupon the lawyer threatened all kinds of vengeance, and was promptly expelled. Mr. Walker subsequently appeared in the Court of General Sessions, and read the following affidavit:

Court of General Sessions of the City and County of New-York.

To Hon. John K. Hackett, Recorder of said Court:

The petition of Gideon L. Walker, of the City and County of New-York respectfully shows to this court that your petitioner is an attorney and counselor at law, doing business in the said City. That an affidavit was drawn by one Allen, whose Christian name is unknown to your petitioner, but who acts in the capacity of District Attorney of this honorable court, and read by him in the presence and hearing of your Honor and the officers of this court, charging your petitioner with subornation of perjury and other crimes, which affidavit, as far as it refers to your petitioner doing, or performing, or saying anything whereby any criminal act could be inferred, is utterly and absolutely false and untrue. Your petitioner further shows that he is not now, nor has he been at any time, the attorney of either Watson or Stephens. Your petitioner further says that he never saw the said Stephens, or the said person which the affidavit alleges was the sister of Stevens, or the watch mentioned in the affidavit, and your petitioner further shows that when he spoke to the Clerk of the Grand Jury about calling up Watson and Stephens' case, the Grand Jury had not been sworn; that it was on the morning of the second day of the term, and I inquired of him if it were actually necessary to call that case that day. I told him I was counsel for a friend of Watson, who would like to have the case laid over for that day, as it was not certain a jury would be got, and one of the complainant's witnesses was not there.

Your petitioner further says that the said Lloyd, through a man by the name of McKay, was then talking with my client, Watson's friend, about compromising the matter upon the following conditions: That my client should place in the hands of McKay the sum of $200, and if he would do that, that he thought he could get Lloyd and Ferguson to so state the matter before me that no bill would be found. My client asked my advice, and I advised him not to do it, as the said McKay was a stranger, and that it was dangerous to compound a felony, and the whole affair broke up as far as I knew, and your petitioner charges that these false and scandalous statements were made because your petitioner would not advise his client to put the money into the hands of Lloyd's friend; that he had sent to my client, expressly to compound and settle said crime, the above amount of money. That soon after the said affidavit had been read, and your Honor had ordered it before the Grand Jury, your petitioner called in the District Attorney's office and asked permission to go before the Grand Jury to get an indictment against the said Lloyd for libel, and also for an attempt to compound a felony. The said Allen, who immediately got into a violent rage, ordered your petitioner out of his office, and followed your petitioner through several rooms into the hall, and told the officers present not to permit your petitioner to again enter said office. Therefore your petitioner prays that an order be entered in the minutes of this court permitting your petitioner to enter the office, and to present his case to the Grand Jury, without any molestation on the part of the said Allen.

G. L. WALKER.

Dated Aug. 8, 1873.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Gideon L. Walker, being duly sworn, says that he is the above-named petitioner, that he has read the above petition and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true to his own knowledge.

G. L. WALKER.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 8th day of August, 1873.

PHILIP JORDON,
Notary Public, New-York County.

Recorder Hackett denied the application of Mr. Walker, and held him in $1,000 to answer the charge. Bail not being forthcoming, Mr. Walker was committed to the Tombs. Up to the hour of closing the District Attorney's office last evening, Mr. Walker had not procured bail.

HEAVY CUSTOMS SEIZURES.

For some time past the Seizure Department of the Custom-house has shared in the prevailing dullness of affairs down-town, and few captures have been made. The subjection of the incoming steamers from Havana and the European ports to detention at Quarantine has enabled the smugglers to get off their goods in safety at night. The usual practice is to secure the articles intended to be run through in rubber bags, which are then thrown overboard, secured by a rope to the vessel, and picked up by confederates, who come out for the purpose, under cover of the darkness, in small boats. During the last two days, however, the Customs officers have made up for previous slackness by several heavy seizures, which, they say, are but preliminary to many more of the same sort to follow. They claim to have got track of an immense system of direct smuggling, more extensive and complete in its operation than any which has hitherto been brought to their attention. Following out the clue obtained. Officers Howell and Kirk yesterday seized a trunk containing 169 pieces of valuable guipure lace of an average length of 42 yards, and 42 pieces of the same material averaging 50 yards in length. Another seizure was made on the Cimbria, German line, of two large trunks, which were landed as steerage passengers' luggage, and which, on examination, were found to contain goods to the value of about $3,000. There were 119 dozen kid gloves in one case, 97 dozen in another. 20 lace handkerchiefs, eight bobs, two worked collars or capes, and 500 cigars. Night Inspector Sherman also seized, at the Hoboken dock, 1,000 cigars, two umbrellas, and 32 bottles of liquor. Inspector Kane seized 1,300 cigars and 18 reels of cigarettes. But one of the heaviest seizures was made at Red Hook, on Thursday, by Inspector Dodge. He found several large cases concealed, which, on examination, were found to contain 8,800 cigars and 2,800 bundles of cigarettes, and another package containing 3,420 cigars. In addition to these, several other valuable seizures have been made of dry goods and tobacco, in various shapes, of which some of the packages have not yet been opened.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

At the recent mass-meeting of colored citizens in New-Orleans a delegation, consisting of Col. James Lewis, Administrator of Improvements in New-Orleans; Gen. T. Morris Chester; State Senators Hon. A. E. Barber, Hon. J. Henry Birch, and Hon. W. G. Brown, State Superintendent of Education, was appointed to come North and lay the true state of affairs in Louisiana before the people as widely as possible.

Gen. Chester was in this City yesterday, and explained that himself and colleagues act in the interest of the Republican Party, and support Gov. Kellogg as the representative of that party. They will address a meeting at Saratoga on Tuesday, and will speak at any town or village wherever it may be desirable that their candid exposition of matters in their State should be heard.

Communications will meet with prompt attention, and should be sent to Gen. Chester, No. 305 Chestnut-street, Harrisburg, Penn.

CRUSHED BENEATH A BOILER.

Mr. William Dobbins, a member of the Board of Aldermen, of Lowell, Mass., met with his death in a frightful manner on Thursday, the circumstances being as follows, as described by the Lowell *Courier*: "Mr. Dobbins, in the absence of his brother, was superintending the placing in position of a boiler for the new building of the Lowell Card Company, on Market-street, at about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The boiler was intended for an engine of twenty-horse power, and weighed about four tons. One end was supported by a staging about five feet high, and the other partially by a staging about six feet in height, and a beam which rested one end on the cellar wall on Market-street, and the other on the flooring of the building proper. Mr. Dobbins was standing under the boiler adjusting some blocks to make the support sure, when suddenly the staging gave way, thus bringing the entire weight of that end of the boiler on the beam, which was only six inches in thickness. This was instantly broken, and the boiler struck Mr. Dobbins in the back of the head and forced him into a sitting position on some timber, where he was crushed in a fearful manner. An iron rest attached to the side of the boiler, about six inches in length, four in width and two in thickness, was forced into the body. His face was also terribly crushed. The boiler was rolled over and the body taken out as soon as possible by some men at work on the building, and carried to Brooks' coffin warerooms, and afterward taken to the residence of the deceased."

STATE CONVENTION OF DEAF MUTES.

The fifth biennial convention of the Empire State Association of Deaf Mutes will be held at the City Hall, Rochester, commencing on the 27th and closing on the 29th instant. The *Silent World*, a journal published in Washington by deaf mutes, has an article referring to the convention in which it is stated that it will open with prayer in the sign-language by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., rector of St. Ann's Church for deaf mutes, New-York. Hon. A. Carter Wilder, Mayor of Rochester, is then expected to make an address of welcome, which will be translated into the sign-language for the benefit of the deaf mutes. In the afternoon Prof. Henry Winter Syle, of New-York, will deliver the oration of the day. The principal exercise on Thursday will be a eulogy on the late Dr. H. P. Peet, by Alphonso Johnson, the election of officers, and a grand dinner at Cobleigh's Hall. Friday morning Seth Green, Superintendent of the New-York State Fishery Commission, will probably deliver a lecture on the nature, habits, and increase of the finny tribe; and in the afternoon the President will make an address on the past, present, and future of the association. Deaf mutes, whether members of the association or not, are invited to be present, and a pleasant reunion is anticipated.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.

APPROPRIATIONS.

LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER VAN NORT TO THE MAYOR, IN REPLY TO ONE FROM CONTROLLER GREEN.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has addressed the following letter to his Honor the Mayor, in relation to the appropriations for his department, and the public works carried on under his direction, which were the subject of a communication of Controller Green to the Mayor, published in the newspapers of July 26, last:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COMMISSIONERS'
OFFICE, ROOM NO. 19, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1873.

Hon. William F. Havemeyer, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: My communication to your Honor, dated 2d inst., in reference to Mr. Jardine's proposal to repair the pavements of the City, I concluded with the intimation that I should ask your Honor's further attention to some of the other appropriations made for this department and the works of the City, recently commented upon by the Controller. I can assure your Honor that it is with extreme reluctance I thus present myself again before you. For a controversy such as the Controller has seen proper to initiate I frankly confess I have no relish.

I have no time which I can afford to waste upon such matters. The duties of my department are so onerous as to require all the attention and care in my power to bestow upon them. At the same time I feel I ought not to allow the statements made by the Controller to pass without an explanation, showing their true character and intent.

The comments of the Controller upon the appropriations made for this department are contained in his communication to your Honor, dated the 23d, and published in the newspapers of the 26th ult.

In this communication various representations are made by the Controller in reference to the public works of the City, the manner in which the same are being executed, and the number of men employed thereon. The Controller did not favor me with a copy of his communication, although it related entirely to this department, and he has not conferred with me as to any of the matters referred to by him. I fully understand his motives in thus acting. To me they are perfectly transparent, although in his communication to you he has endeavored to conceal them beneath a seeming display of anxiety for the public interest. To the statements the Controller has made I solicit your attention:

1. The Controller asserts: "The fact is that the reductions in the appropriations made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to the Public Works Department are almost entirely of that class where an excess of clerks and salaries, paid out of taxes, was found to exist."

This is very plausibly stated, but will it stand the test of investigation? For this department there was originally appropriated for the year 1873 $1,651,500. I was a member of the board which made this appropriation. The estimate upon which it proceeded was submitted by me after a careful examination into the requirements of the department, which secured to the City a saving of $1,403,116 98 a year, as compared with the expenditures of the department in 1871, and of $498,500 on taxation, or $520,940, including receipts for sewer permits, as compared with the appropriations for 1872. Upon this latter appropriation I effected a still further saving of $369,450 90, which sum was carried forward from last year and the taxes for the present year reduced by a corresponding amount.

The revised appropriation of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment made for this department for the year 1873 was $1,449,500, showing a difference between the original and revised estimate of $202,000.

For clerks and salaries of the department paid out of taxes the original appropriation was, exclusive of Bureau of Collection and Assessments.......$190,000
The revised appropriation for this purpose.. 162,000

Difference.......................................$28,000

Any person, except evidently the Controller, will admit that between $202,000 and $28,000 there is such a difference as shows clearly that the reduction made by the revised appropriation was not as stated by the Controller, "almost entirely" for clerks and salaries paid out of taxes.

But this misrepresentation is mild compared to the insinuation so covertly stated that an excess of clerks and salaries was found to exist in this department. Before submitting my estimate upon which the original appropriation for 1873 was made, I had reduced both the force and salaries of the department to the minimum of efficiency. For the first six months of the year, the force was paid at the salaries so fixed by me. At the request of the Controller I furnished to him, to be submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, a statement of the force of the department and salaries paid out of taxes. The Controller never requested of me any further information in reference to this statement, nor was I offered any opportunity to explain as to any matter contained in my statement, which in the opinion of any member of the board required explanation. In the most arbitrary manner possible, and pursuing a course which, it appears to me, was designed rather to paralyze the department in the discharge of its legitimate duties than to promote efficiency and economy in the Government, the Controller prepared what he was pleased to call a revised estimate for this department, and, by this revised estimate, he reduced the appropriation for salaries, as I have explained. This was entirely the act of the Controller. His estimate was the one submitted to and adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

I have not been informed by the Controller, who assumes to know far better than I do the working of this department, what particular clerks were in excess of the requirements of the department, or what particular salaries were in excess of the value of the services rendered. All the information communicated to me was that the appropriation for salaries for my department for the present year had been reduced $28,000; and, as for the past six months of the year the salaries had been paid according to the original appropriation, the reduction so made must of necessity fall entirely on the remaining six months, which is equal to a total reduction for this period of $56,000 per annum.

To bring my expenditures within this appropriation, on this account, I had no alternative but to discharge several subordinates, which was a severe loss to the department; and the salaries of all remaining I have been compelled to reduce. It is my firm conviction that this action was not calculated to promote an efficient or economical working of the department. Here let me ask your Honor to contrast the action of the Controller in reference to the salaries of his department with my action in reference to the salaries of this department. In 1871 the appropriation for salaries for the Department of Finance was $300,592 04.

For this department the appropriation for salaries for the same year was $295,041 67.

In 1872 I reduced my estimate and appropriation for salaries for the year to $225,000, showing a saving as compared with the previous year of $70,041 67, while the expenditures of the Department of Finance for salaries in 1872 were $305,489 93, or an increase over Connolly's administration of $4,897 89.

In 1873 I again reduced my estimate for salaries to $190,000 showing a saving, as compared with 1871, of $105,041 67. The Controller, in the manner I have explained, has reduced this appropriation to $162,000, being a reduction, as compared to 1871, of $133,000; while, at the same time, he has appropriated to his own department, for salaries, in 1873, $270,000, with $35,000 further under the head of contingencies, which may be applied to salaries, and $15,000 salaries of counsel retained by him without authority of law, being a total of $320,000, which is higher than the salaries of that department under Connolly by $19,407 96.

I am compelled to pay the Chief Engineer of this department, in charge of the Croton Water-works, by whose long experience in his profession, and skill and efficiency in the performance of his duties, the interests of the City are so much promoted, a reduced salary of $6,500; while if the payments of the Controller for the first three months of the present year are to be taken as a criterion, he pays to his favorite, Mr. Hatfield, ostensibly for examining claims for work done on buildings of the City, at the rate of a salary of $12,199 56.

To my deputy, an officer whose zeal and efficiency in the discharge of his duties are not surpassed by any other in the City Government, I pay a salary of $5,000; while the Controller pays to the gentleman who occupies what is understood to be a similar position in the Department of Finance, though not vested with the responsibilities of deputy, a salary of $7,500.

I pay the heads of the various bureaus in this department, other than the Chief Engineer, as follows:

Water Purveyor	$3,000
Water Register	4,000
Superintendent of Street Improvements	3,500
Superintendent of Lamps and Gas	2,500
Superintendent of Streets and Roads	2,500
Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	2,500
Superintendent of Incumbrances	2,500

While the Controller pays to the heads of the various bureaus in the Department of Finance as follows:

Auditor of Accounts, (lately advanced to)	$7,500
Receiver of Taxes	7,000
Collector of City Revenue	5,000
Clerk of Arrears	5,000
Superintendent of Markets	5,000

A gentleman of the name of Taintor, without any particular duties in the administration of the department assigned to him, is paid by the Controller a salary of $7,500. This is the gentleman through whom the Controller lately attempted to rule the office of the District Attorney.

Another gentleman of the name of Mr. Olcott, an assistant to Mr. Taintor, is paid by the Controller $4 50 an hour for every hour he reports himself engaged or in readiness to be engaged. The Chief Clerk in the Department of Finance is paid $4,800 a year, while the Chief Clerk of this department is paid only $4,000.

I need not, however, pursue this comparison any further. If your Honor will compare a list of the salaries paid in each department, you will find that, throughout, the salaries paid by the Controller exceed the salaries paid in this department. The Controller pretends to a clear understanding as to the wants of a department he never visits, of the workings of which he has no knowledge, and upon this ignorant pretension, he pronounces the salaries of the department excessive, while at the same time he observes a becoming silence as to the salaries paid by himself in his own department. This is a fair display of the Controller's seal for the public interest. As such I submit it for your consideration.

2. I have already explained to your Honor the inadequacy of the appropriation made in the Controller's "revised" estimate for this department, for the repairs of the wooden pavements of the City. To that subject I shall not at present further refer.

Some of the other appropriations affected by the "revised estimate" are in so unsatisfactory a condition that I feel compelled to bring them under your especial attention.

For the maintenance of 467,766 square yards of macadamized roadways, comprising the boulevards, avenues and drives in the upper part of the City, the revised estimate has allowed but $40,000, while the Central Park Commissioners, under the administration and direction of the Controller, expended in the year 1867, the sum of $61,040 for the maintenance of 240,000 square yards of park roadways, from which all business traffic was excluded, and this too at a time when ten hours constituted a day's work, and labor and material were much cheaper than they are now. If the Controller's administration, in this respect, was not outrageously extravagant, which I presume he will not admit, he evidently expects that I can accomplish an impossibility, and my administration stands condemned by him if I fail in the undertaking. This is another illustration of that peculiar manifestation of anxiety for the public interest which covers, as with a shroud, his own actions, and brings the light of his pretended seal for the public welfare to illuminate the actions of others. I cannot commend it to your Honor.

In my estimate I asked for $800,000 for the lighting and maintaining the lamps of the City. Less than two years ago the City paid at the rate of $51 per annum for lighting each public lamp, being a total of $925,701, exclusive of maintaining and renewal of lamps, and cost of new lamps ordered by the Common Council. My estimate of $800,000 for the present year was based upon a rate of $39 for each lamp, and the requirements of maintenance and renewal, and to provide for new lamps ordered by the proper authority, being a reduction of twenty-four per cent., or a total of $217,812 effected through my exertions.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at the instigation of the Controller, reduced my estimate without any explanation or apparent consideration of the matter to $700,000. This appropriation will be exhausted by about the middle of November, and as the charter forbids any officer of the Government to incur any liability in excess of the appropriation for the purpose, I shall then be compelled to intimate to the gas companies that the City shall not be responsible for the lighting of the public lamps for the remainder of the year.

The action of the gas companies in such circumstances can be easily anticipated, and for this unpleasant anticipation, and the consequences which will follow, the blame will rest with the Controller.

3. The Controller further states that the appropriations made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment do not include the millions expended by this department from the proceeds of bonds, and he enters upon an elaborate explanation as to the number and extent of the improvements carried on by the department. In this explanation the Controller goes far to insinuate that the department has some personal object in view in proceeding with these works, and expending the public moneys thereon, and that it is extravagant and careless in the management of the works.

I need not state to your Honor that every work in progress is being proceeded with not as the choice of the department, but pursuant to and under the compulsion of law. Such works as the regulating, grading, paving, and sewering of streets are being executed in compliance with ordinances of the Common Council approved by the Mayor, and these works when their cost exceeds $1,000 are advertised and publicly let to the lowest bidder. This department has no power to initiate these works or to have them done otherwise than by contract at public letting.

The appointment of an inspector upon each work is required by law, and is in my judgment necessary to the interests of the public.

There are of such works in progress seventeen less than stated by the Controller, and upon investigation I find that the number of men employed upon those in progress is about 1,000 less than the Controller asserts. A corresponding reduction may be made from the estimate of the Controller as to the number of men employed on some of the other works referred to by him. As to the Boulevard and other kindred works—these were begun or laid out under the administration of the Controller when in charge of the Central Park Commission. They are now placed by law under the care of this department, and are being proceeded with as vigorously as I find it to be consistent with economy. But, says the Controller, as if he meant to state something exceedingly prejudicial to the department in reference to these improvements: "The manner of the prosecution of these works directly performed by the Department of Public Works has become the occasion of universal comment in the neighborhood where they are carried on." That such comment is made I readily admit, and as illustrative of its nature and effect, I ask your Honor's attention to a single extract from the last report of "The West Side Association," or its President, the gentleman who furnished the original ideas as to the West side improvements, for which the Controller has so long assumed the credit. "The work," says the report, "on the roads and drives under the charge of the Department of Public Works has been pushed forward with great energy. The Boulevard has been completed and opened for its whole width, from Fifty-ninth-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, and the Sixth and Seventh avenues, from One Hundred and Tenth-street, to the Harlem River, have been opened to public travel. The Avenue St. Nicholas, which will be one of the most attractive drives on the island, is rapidly worked; much work has been done on many of the cross streets. No complaint has been made of this Department in respect to the energy displayed or to the attention given to all the reasonable requests of property-owners."

Then it is urged by the Controller: "The practice of executing work by special contract, made without public competition, is carried unnecessarily on to a large extent by the Department of Public Works. These works should be let to the lowest responsible bidder by public letting, and not by contract privately made."

For thirteen years I was intimately connected with all the works of the Central Park Commission, on the Park itself, and on the Boulevard, roads, and avenues on the west side and upper end of the island, when such works were under the charge of the Controller, and I know he not only then believed, but that he acted upon this belief, that such works could be done more advantageously by day's work or by private contract than by public letting. Never, during the Controller's entire administration of the Central Park Commission, was there more than one contract awarded at an advertised public letting, and that was for the filling of the broad walk on Fifty-ninth-street. Each and every other contract was awarded by the Controller at private letting, and the excellence of the Park works and Boulevard and avenues is to-day a proof of the superior advantages of the system adopted and practiced.

In each case where I have awarded contracts by other than public letting, it has been in accordance with law, as I was advised by the Corporation Counsel, and upon sealed bids awarded to the lowest bidder.

The Controller, in a communication to the Central Park Board in review of a report made by a member of the commission as to the practicability of doing work by contract at public lettings, said: "The contract system has its advantages, of which public officers should avail themselves; yet under that system in vogue in this City, what have we witnessed but fraud in bidding, combination in bidding, abandonment of contracts, straw securities, lawsuits, injunctions, claims for extra work, and the whole swarm of vexatious acts and artifices in the mystery of contracting that the ingenuity of man, bent upon gain, could devise—in many instances carried to such an extent that reliable, competent mechanics and contractors have left the field of competition, finding it impossible to compete with the arts of dishonesty. As a pecuniary matter, the contractor looks constantly at saving expenses; at finishing the job as inexpensively as he can, without creating for himself difficulties in getting the specified prices. It is needless to do more than state this proposition to have its truth recognized." Every word in this report, as instructed by my experience, I most heartily indorse, and I shall only add on the subject that the works upon the boulevard and avenues, which this department is now proceeding with, have been and are being prosecuted by the system inaugurated and practiced so successfully by the Controller. Such were the actions of the Controller as to the execution of the public works during the period of his life he was connected with them; and now, in his more advanced age, and having the benefit of his past experience, I find it is still the course he considers it preferable to follow when called upon to act personally. Since the Controller was placed at the head of the Department of Finance he has had but one matter to attend to, the cost of which exceeded $1,000, and then, instead of executing the work by contract at public letting, he had it performed by private contract without any letting upon bids. I refer to the iron shutters and doors put up by the Controller in the rooms occupied by the Department of Finance, and the claim for which, amounting to $2,098 43, he paid on Nov. 1, 1872, without the necessity of a suit. "Not as I practice, but as I preach," the Controller evidently desires to be accepted as the instructor of this department. The principle is pernicious, and by it the Controller stands judged and rebuked.

4. It is next asserted by the Controller, that "the clerical and engineer force on various of the works is believed to be largely in excess of the necessities of the work." Who it is that believes this, the Controller does not state. I can scarcely think that he would wish it to be understood that such is his belief, for no one knows better than he the injustice of the assertion. All these works are now conducted with fewer employes, and upon a more economical basis than ever before, and with but few exceptions the employes engaged were originally selected and appointed by the Controller, and have been retained from their intimate knowledge of the work. The expense of the entire force of engineers and clerical force employed in surveying, superintending, and inspecting the works, the preparation of the pay rolls, making out of vouchers, and keeping accounts is about $48,300 per annum, with the present force of 1,183 laborers, &c., and which, upon the average expenditure during the past year, up to the time of the reduction of the force was about five per cent. of the labor. This is less than the usual estimate upon public works being executed by contract, and for which a much less clerical force is required than upon work being done by days' work, where all pay rolls, vouchers, &c., are required to be made in triplicate.

Comparing the expenditures of this department for engineers and clerical force on the particular work above specified, with the expenditures of the Department of Public Works, whose force is stated by the Controller to be 575 men, I find that the cost of the clerical and engineer force of that department, exclusive of the force employed in the Bureau of Civil and Topographical Engineering, is $57,300, or $9,000 per annum in excess of this department, and that, too, with less than half the force. Further comment on the subject is useless.

I have now placed before your Honor the facts as to the various matters referred to by the Controller in his communication to you. I can assure you it is with regret I have felt compelled to write thus regarding the head of a co-ordinate branch of the City Government, but the action of the Controller has unfortunately left me no choice. I have done my utmost to get along with him in peace and harmony. When filing my official bond, upon assuming the duties of this department, I then expressed to the Controller my sincere desire to co-operate and work in harmony with him, our long association in the Central Park management leading me to the belief that this would be a mutual pleasure. In this, however, I have been sorely disappointed, for from that day to this the Controller has never lost an opportunity of using his best endeavor to place me, if possible, in a false light before the public. There is no reason why this should be so, or why it should continue. To the best of my ability I have labored diligently and faithfully to discharge the duties of my department, and it is satisfactory for me to be able to assure your Honor that upon the most thorough examination this department shall be found, under my administration, to compare favorably with any department of the City in efficiency and economy.

Very respectfully,
GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE.

THREE CAPTAINS AND ELEVEN SERGEANTS REMOVED.

Yesterday Commissioners Jourdan, Briggs, and Jensen completed the work of reorganizing the Brooklyn Police Department, and announced the changes below recorded. No appointment of Chief or Superintendent was made, but there is but little doubt of the retention of Mr. Patrick Campbell, the present Chief. John S. Folk is reappointed Inspector, and ex-Alderman A. R. Thorne (Rep.) is appointed Fire Marshal, at $3,000 a year, in place of Patrick Keady, (Dem.) Charles J. Frost, Detective of the Fifth Precinct, is made Sergeant of the Detective Squad, in place of Henry Van Wagner. The appointees connected with Police Head-quarters are as follows:

Samuel Richards, Chief Clerk, reappointed.
Benjamin S. Midgely, Deputy Clerk, reappointed.
Charles C. Kraushaar, Property Clerk, reappointed.
George H. Flanley, Superintendent of Telegraph, reappointed.
William A. Ammond, General Clerk, vice G. W. Adams.
George Wren, Clerk to Excise Bureau.
Chas. Frevort, Clerk to Excise Bureau.
John S. Clyne, Inspector of Excise.
Stephen Clark, Inspector of Excise.
H. W. Hughes, Inspector.
Victor Eggers, Inspector.
J. Philpot Curran, Inspector, reappointed.
Geo. W. Rogers, Sergeant of Sanitary Squad, reappointed.
John Short, Boiler Inspector; assistants, I. F. Powers and F. T. Russell.

The Captains are as follows:

Precincts.	Former Captain.	New Captain.
First	Joel Smith, Rep.	Joel Smith, Rep.
Second	John McConnell, Dem.	I. K. Bourne, Rep.
Third	Daniel Perry, Dem.	Daniel Perry, Dem.
Fourth	Geo. A. Waddy, Rep.	Geo. A. Waddy, Rep.
Fifth	Corne's Woglam, Rep.	No appointment.
Sixth	James Mullen, Dem.	Wm. J. Kaiser, Rep.
Seventh	Geo. R. Rhodes, Rep.	No appointment.
Eighth	John McKellar, Rep.	John McKellar, Rep.
Ninth	P.H.McLoughlin, Dem.	P.H.McLoughlin, Dem.
Tenth	James Cassiday, Dem.	James Campbell, Rep.

The old Third Sub-Precinct in South Brooklyn is made the Eleventh Precinct, with Thomas J. Cornell, late Sergeant of the First Precinct, as Captain. Capt. Cornell is a Republican. Capts. Rhodes and Woglam hold over until they are reappointed or removed. In both cases there is a "hitch," and probably one will be removed. Thomas Dean, late Drill Captain, is transferred to the position of Sergeant in the Eighth Precinct. Capt. Bourne, of the Second Precinct, was a patrolman on the force, but left five years ago, and has since had an interest in a Fulton-avenue shoe-store. Capt. W. J. Kaiser, who succeeds Capt. Mullen in the Sixth Precinct, was promoted from the position of Sergeant.

The changes among Sergeants are not so general as anticipated, eleven being removed and their places filled by appointments from the ranks. The officers thus promoted include W. N. Strong, G. A. Kerr, R. W. Reed, J. L. Hallet, J. W. Townsend, Jacob Healy, J. C. Woolsack; Wm. Stedman, John Morrell, W. A. Carpenter, Sylvester Rogers, and Wm. Gregory. The other Sergeants are reappointed, some being transferred or reduced in rank.

The first work of the reorganized Excise Board will be an effort to close the liquor-stores on Sunday.

STEAM-SHIP NOTES.

The cable telegram published yesterday, stating that portions of a wreck had been washed ashore on the Irish coast, and that the wreck was probably that of the State line steam-ship Alabama, caused no little excitement in this City. Messrs. Austin Baldwin & Co., the New-York agents of the line, received the following cable telegram, in answer to an inquiry sent by them:

Look for Alabama on 18th; report unfounded.
LOUIS T. MERRON, Glasgow.

There is no reason for assuming the wreck to be that of any particular steamer, as there are three lines—the Anchor, Allan, and State—which pass the northern coast of Ireland.

No news was received yesterday of the steam-ship Ernst Moritz Arndt, now eighteen days overdue at this port, but the agents still hold to the theory that her engines have broken down, and that she is now proceeding under sail. It is probable that she will be first heard of from the West India Islands.

MUSIC AT PROSPECT PARK.

The following programme will be performed this afternoon by the band of the Twenty-third Regiment, between 4 and 6 P. M., in Prospect Park:

PART I.

1.	Grand March, "Prospect Park"	L. Conterno
2.	Ballad, "Annie Laurie."	
3.	Overture, "Les Lag des Fees"	Auber
4.	Waltz, "Village Swallows"	Strauss
5.	Galop, "Cliquot"	Hermann
6.	March, "Irish Melodies"	arranged by L. Conterno

PART II.

7.	Overture, "Leonora"	Beethoven
8.	Song, "Fruhlings Erwachen"	Bach
9.	Waltz, "Beautiful Rhein"	Keler Beler
10.	Selection, "Don Sebastiano"	Donizetti
11.	Polka Redowa, "Rose"	Rollinne
12.	March, "Popular Airs"	Schacht
	"Home, Sweet Home"	J. Howard Payne

OBSCENE LITERATURE.

William Simpson, who was recently committed by Commissioner Osborn in default of $5,000 bail, for sending obscene literature through the mails, was brought before Judge Blatchford in the United States District Court yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, to reduce the amount of bail. Judge Blatchford reduced the bail to $2,000, when Assistant District Attorney Purdy objected to take the prisoner's wife as security for that amount. Judge Blatchford said that there was, in his opinion, nothing obscene in the card sent through the mail, and if the wife could not be received as security he would let him go on his own recognizance.

A RURAL RETREAT.

A CHARMING SPOT AMONG THE HILLS—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHESTERTOWN, Warren County,
Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1873.

Chester, or Chestertown, as it is now called, is a place containing sixty or seventy houses, and about 250 inhabitants. It has two churches, one a Presbyterian and the other a Methodist, one hotel and a tannery. Looking down upon its principal street, at any hour of the day, from the hill at the northern extremity of the village, you fail to perceive any stir or sign of life among its dreamy and peaceful residents; the very breeze that whispers among the pines above your head, seems to fall upon your ear like a gentle lullaby. Everything invites to repose and contentment, both of mind and body. Great hills, crowned with pine, balsam, and hemlock, encircle the quiet landscape. At sunrise their ever-green summits seem bathed in auroral beauty, and at evening, a rich purple coloring hides their otherwise rugged sides. From every elevation a beautiful prospect is afforded. Mountains near and remote greet the eye at every point, and one never grows weary of the picture which nature, everywhere so prodigal of her gifts, has here presented to her devotees.

The journey here also is a very pleasant one and easily accomplished—two important considerations in these days of short vacations and business activity. You can leave New-York, on the evening boat, take the cars in the morning from Albany, at 7 o'clock, for Saratoga, arriving there at 9:30, and, while your baggage is being transferred, you can leisurely take your seat in one of the handsomely-constructed cars of the Adirondack Company, and, after being whirled past some of the finest scenery in the State, find yourself at 12 o'clock, at Riverside, the present passenger terminus of the road. Here stages are in waiting, and, after a five-mile ride over an excellent road, you are set down at the Chester Hotel, and greeted with a hearty welcome. Persons who prefer may leave New-York at 8 o'clock in the morning by the Hudson River Railroad, and arrive at Riverside in time to connect with the stage, which leaves there at 6 o'clock. Lake George is distant eighteen miles, and can be reached by a delightful drive over a good road through magnificent groves of pine and hemlock. There are numerous other pleasant drives and walks. Chester is peculiarly suitable as a resting-place for families. Here the children can romp and play to their hearts' content, while their usually anxious parents may remain in blissful ignorance of their whereabouts, for while lakelets and ponds without number are found within a circuit of from two to four miles, there is no water near enough to the house to disturb the most timid of mothers. Schroon River, or the "East Branch," as the natives term it, is two miles east of the hotel. This beautiful stream is a favorite resort for those sojourning here. Shut in on either hand by a dense forest, one might easily imagine himself, while floating on its bosom, hundreds of miles away from any human habitation. Nothing mars the solemn silence save the whistle of the wood-robin or the splash of the oar. A row of four miles up the river will bring you out into Schroon Lake, dotted with islands, and second only to Lake George in its tranquil and picturesque beauty.

As a central point from which the woodsman and hunter may start on hunting and camping tours, Chester affords admirable facilities. The "Boreas" and Moose Pond are within half a day's ride, and at either of these two points, assisted by a good guide, as many trout can be obtained as can be caught anywhere just at this season of the year. Deer are also numerous in that wild and as yet unfrequented district. Chester is also on the direct road to Long Lake, Schroon, North Hudson, and Elizabethtown. The air in the vicinity of these northern hills is of the most pure and invigorating kind, and the water with which the village is supplied descends from what is known as Panther Mountain. The temperature at morning and evening is very moderate. For several days past the mercury has stood at 6 o'clock in the morning at 60° and 62°, and on the 4th inst. was as low as 54° at 6:30 A. M. We sleep nightly under woolen blankets. The only two things that occasion a stranger the least sensation of surprise are that we have a daily mail and are connected with New-York by telegraph. The hotel accommodations are very good, and the table superior to that furnished by a majority of the houses in this northern country.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

SEVERAL CRIMINALS DISPOSED OF YESTERDAY—THE SENTENCES.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney H. Russell prosecuting, Frank H. Meredith was placed on trial, charged with having, jointly with Meyer Manhamer, stolen jewelry valued at $107 from Thos. G. Brown, No. 1,261 Broadway, on the 19th July. The prisoner was found guilty and sent to State Prison for five years....A colored man named Robert Fisher was placed on trial, charged with highway robbery. The complainant, Thomas Degraw, of No. 421 Seventh-avenue, testified that on the night of the 18th July he was attacked by Fisher and some other colored men, at Twenty-third-street and Seventh-avenue, beaten, and robbed of his watch and chain valued at $60. The evidence did not sustain the charge of highway robbery, and a plea of assault and battery was accepted. Fisher was sent to the Penitentiary for thirty days....Charles Parks, indicted for the larceny of a dress valued at $35, the property of Margaret O'Neill, No. 529 Broome-street, on the 27th July, and also indicted for stabbing the complainant, pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny, and was sent to State Prison for three years....Otto Ackerman, formerly employed as an attendant at the Mount Sinai Hospital, was indicted for breaking into that institution on the 13th of March, and stealing therefrom money and clothing to the amount of $280, pleaded guilty in the second degree, and was sent to State Prison for nine years....Thomas Watson, jointly indicted with Charles Stephens for the larceny of a watch from John Lloyd, on the 22d July, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for four years and nine months. This is the case in which, as alleged, lawyer Walker attempted to suborn the complainant....Thomas H. Nelson, who on Wednesday pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, was brought up and sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison....Thomas Smith, a clerk at Overin's express office, pleaded guilty to the larceny of $42, the property of his employer, on the 4th June, and was sent to State Prison for two years and nine months....Charles Joos, indicted for shooting Teresa Bennett with a pistol on the 14th July, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three years....Patrick Reilly, indicted for stealing clothing valued at $30 from Francis Holden, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months....Geo. W. Smith, just liberated from State Prison, charged with stealing $46 from Vincent Carlege, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent back to his old quarters for two years and six months....Meyer Manhamer, whose accomplice, Meredith, was convicted of grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sentenced to two years and three months in State Prison....James S. Smith, alias "Big Munday," indicted for burglary on the premises of Edward M. Corbett, No. 214 East Twenty-sixth-street, on the 26th April, 1872, who was brought to this City last week from the West, where he had gone after "jumping" his bail, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....John Walsh, who pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, was brought up and sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison....Mariano Menor, charged with shooting John Hayes in the neck with a pistol bullet, on the 20th July, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....In the case of Isaac Rubenstein, indicted for receiving stolen goods, a nolle prosequi was, by permission of the court, entered. The court then adjourned.

SCOTTISH GAMES IN PHILADELPHIA.

The fifteenth annual gathering of the Caledonian Club of Philadelphia, will be held at Oakdale Park, on Monday next. Delegates will be present from all the principal cities of the United States and Canada, and it is expected that the guests and the members of the Philadelphia club will number about 300 men, in Highland costume. They will include some of the best Scottish gymnasts in the country. The programme for the day includes all the national games of Scotland, and money prizes amounting to about $700, and two valuable gold medals, offered respectively by the Philadelphia club and the Caledonian Society of Montreal, will be given to the successful competitors. The games will commence at 9:30 A. M., and will continue throughout the entire day. In the evening, a collation will be given to the visitors at the Assembly Building. On Tuesday morning the business meeting of the North American United Caledonian Association will be held at the Assembly Buildings, and in the evening a banquet will be given to the delegates at National Guards Hall. When the business of the association has been concluded, the members will be taken to the public places of interest in Philadelphia.

HAYNE AND WEBSTER.

HOW THE SOUTH CAROLINA ORATOR CONQUERED HIS STAMMERING—HIS ESTIMATE OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATESMAN.

Hon. Henry S. Foote devotes one of his reminiscences, now being published in the Washington *Chronicle*, to ex-Senator Hayne, of South Carolina, giving an account of the way in which, as described by himself, he overcame the habit of stammering in youth, and adding a graceful tribute by him to his old antagonist Daniel Webster. Mr. Foote writes: "Gen. Hayne was of medium stature, well shaped, and of a singularly animated and mercurial aspect. His eyes were very bright and dazzling, and of light hazel color. His countenance wore a very mild and benignant expression. His face was cleanly shaven, and he was elegantly but unostentatiously attired. His manners were marked with a graceful and winning affability which I have never seen surpassed. I asked him how he had been able to acquire such wondrous facility of expression, and such remarkable capacity for keeping alive the interest of his audience. He answered my queries without any false modesty, and without a particle of vulgar egotism, very nearly in these words: 'You give me credit for much facility of expression, and for having successfully cultivated to some extent the graces of rhetoric display. I shall surprise you, I do not doubt, when I tell you that at sixteen years of age I was an awkward, stammering boy. I desired to become a lawyer, and was even then assiduously preparing myself for the legal profession. A youth more ambitious of oratorical distinction than I was I am sure has never lived. But my friends and relatives all joined in urging me to give up the hope of future renown as a speaker, and to devote myself to some other calling better adapted to the slenderness of my faculties. They told me that it was absurd and ridiculous in one who stuttered so abominably to think of becoming even a tolerable pleader of causes. This mortified me much, but I did not desist from the struggle in which I had so zealously enlisted. I thought much of the difficulties of a similar kind which Demosthenes was reported to have encountered, and of the successful efforts made by him to overcome them. I diligently studied the tones of my own voice. I essayed to find out all the mysteries which belonged to our complex vocal organs. I labored from hour to hour, and from minute to minute, to ascertain the precise nature of those particular impediments to a clear and easy articulation under which I was suffering. I pondered this subject by day, and it was with me the prompter of many a painful and of many a pleasing dream. At length the light broke in upon me. I found that I had never before learned to talk; that I had been suffered all my life to jabber confused and unintelligible sounds. I learned at last that to speak, in the true sense of the word, was to articulate distinct vocables; that the ardor of my temperament was such, as well as my ambition, to communicate ideas to the minds of others, that I had heretofore unduly hurried my syllables upon each other, or rather tried to do so, so that the vocal sounds became inextricably intermingled and hopelessly indistinct, and that every fresh effort had involved me in greater and greater embarrassments. I came at last to the conclusion that the first step I had to take in order to acquire the complete control of my voice was to put my own feelings under the strictest discipline, to habituate myself to sober thought, and to learn the indispensable art of keeping the fervent sensibilities with which I was endowed under thorough command, and that after I had done these things in an effectual manner it would then be indispensable that I should strive to enunciate each syllable that I had to utter clearly and emphatically before attempting to emit the succeeding one, and so on until the whole sentence, whether long or short, should have passed forth from my lips. By pursuing this course rigidly for a considerable period of time, I hoped that at last I might accomplish the great object that I was seeking to attain, and that I should become able to speak fluently and without pain either to myself or to others. I practiced constantly upon these ideas, and if I now speak with ease, as you seem to think, I am indebted for my power in this respect to the labors which I have just described. This is certainly the case that I assure you were I even now to attempt to express myself in the rapid manner of men of fiery temperament and of unchastened vocal organism, I should inevitably stutter just as distressingly as I did forty years ago.'

"After this interesting recital had closed, I ventured to refer to the great oratorical contest between himself and Mr. Webster, in the national Senate, nearly half a century ago, and asked him what he thought of Mr. Webster's powers as a speaker. He at once answered that he supposed him, upon the whole, to be the most consummate orator of either ancient or modern times; that his ability as a reasoner, he was confident, had never been excelled; that his imagination was as fertile and vigorous as that of Milton or Homer; that his humor was both exquisite and abundant; that his knowledge was unlimited; that he had the most happy command of his temper at all times, and that on certain great occasions he had excelled all the speakers that had ever lived, not excepting either Demosthenes or Cicero. I then asked him what he thought of Webster's manner? He replied that it was always grand and impressive, that he had never heard him utter a word in a careless or vulgar style; that he seemed never to forget his own dignity, or to be unmindful of the character and rights of others, and that when thoroughly excited the sublime grandeur of his thoughts and language derived great additional potency from his noble and soul-moving enunciation and his few but impressive gestures. I then said to him: 'But, Gen. Hayne, everyone in the South admired your speeches on the occasion to which you have been referring more than they did those of Mr. Webster, and it is said that Gen. Jackson was so much delighted with the first of your speeches in the Senate that he had it printed on satin for distribution among his friends at a distance. Was this so?' To this he replied: 'I believe this to have been true; the people of the South generally approved of my speech, because they believed that I had been defending in it their own local interests and honor. Gen. Jackson admired it because he thought that I had successfully vindicated the Democratic cause, to the support of which his own life had been devoted. But you know that in a few months thereafter, when our nullification experiment had developed its gigantic proportions, and after the memorable contest had occurred in the Senate between Mr. Calhoun and my ancient antagonist, Mr. Webster, Gen. Jackson became so great an admirer of the Senator from Massachusetts that he thought seriously of making him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the decease of the venerable Marshall. Be assured, Sir,' he continued, 'I never for one moment have thought of comparing that speech of mine, made in direct assault of Mr. Webster and the Federal Party of the country, to the defense of which I had thought proper to challenge him, to his great and unequaled speech in reply thereto; though it is certain that for a day or two it seemed by many that I had come off victor in the contest.'"

FEARNAUGHT'S RECORD.

The death of the stallion Fearnaught, the most noted horse in New-England, has been already noted. The Boston *Traveller* gives his history as follows: "He was sired by Young Morrill; dam, Jenny. His turf record is below:

Date.	Place.	Time.
May 16, 1865	Riverside Park	2:40½
June, 1865	Saugus	2:33¼
Aug. 28, 1866	Mystic Park	2:29
Aug., 1868	Buffalo	2:23¼

Fearnaught was raised by Mr. Brown, of Stratham, N. H., and sold to Mr. A. P. Morrison, of this city, and subsequently to Mr. S. B. Wright, of whom he was purchased for $25,000 by Col. H. S. Russell. He was a remarkable stock horse, stamping nearly all his colts with his own color and marks, no matter what the color of the dam, and so popular had he become that his list of engagements—limited to twenty at $300 each—was filled early in the season. His colts are scattered all over New-England, and command very high prices. Prominent among them may be mentioned Fearnaught Junior, Bay Fearnaught, and Fearnaught Boy, owned by Mr. D. [illegible], of South Framingham; Fearnaught Prince, owned by Hon. Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, and Fearnaught and Manchester, owned by Wright & Norcross. In addition to his triumphs on the turf Fearnaught took the first premium and the gold medal for stallions for general use, at the New-England Fair last Fall."

A TEXAS DESPERADO KILLED.

The Waco (Texas) *Register* of the 2d inst. describes the killing of Bob Chrystal, a dangerous disturber of the peace of the community, near that city, on the Saturday previous. He was one of the Tehuacana band of desperadoes, and was the leader of the party who liberated the prisoners from the jail on the 1st of June. The *Register* says: "Immediately after the murder of Burwell Blankinship, which occurred on the evening of the 24th ult., a strong force of citizens went in pursuit of the parties who committed the foul deed. The citizens went under command of Deputy Sheriff McGhee, and were joined by others from White Rock, under Mr. Clabaugh, also a deputy, commanding. After reuniting, they proceeded from near Tehuacana Creek, in the direction of Mount Calm, (3 P. M.,) and late in the afternoon Mr. Ellison discovered an object on the prairie which attracted his attention. The object having instantly fell, and was hidden by the grass. A detachment of four men was sent to reconnoitre, and very soon discovered that the object was nothing less than the veritable Bob Chrystal. The four men passed on as though they had not noticed him, and thus made an opportunity to signal to their comrades. As soon as they had done so, Chrystal rose and attempted to shoot Mr. Burleson, who was nearest him, but the gun (a double-barrel shot-gun) snapped. Chrystal then attempted to escape, but was soon surrounded, and throwing down his gun he surrendered. It was found that he was slightly wounded in the head by shots fired just before his surrender. He was then put in custody of Col. J. B. Love, accompanied by four others as guards, with orders to bring him to Waco and deliver him to the Sheriff. Chrystal was securely tied and placed upon a horse, and Mr. Wright placed in front to lead the horse on which he was riding. When they reached the Tehuacana, Chrystal requested to be untied, inasmuch as the crossing was bad and there was danger of the horse falling with him, assuring them, at the same time, that he would make no effort to escape. He was unloosed, and as they were ascending the west bank of the creek, Chrystal leaped from his horse and used all possible effort to get away. Col. Love ordered the guard to charge, and if he refused to halt to shoot. Chrystal gave no attention to the command to halt, and the guard fired upon him, killing him instantly. This occurred just before dark Saturday evening. Chrystal's body was brought to the city Sunday morning, and delivered to the Sheriff, who provided a coffin and buried it at the expense of the county."

SUGAR CULTURE.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Times*, whom that paper speaks of as a competent authority, emphatically denies that the cultivation of sugar-cane in Louisiana has become unprofitable because labor is expensive, the price of sugar depreciated, and the yield reduced. He says: "The market price of sugar is higher than in ante bellum times and labor is cheaper, if we take into consideration the enormous capital invested in slaves, who cultivated and took off our crops formerly. The greatest and most palpable mistake now committed by the majority of planters is to plant cane in poor and badly-drained lands. The expenses for cultivating an arpent of plant cane from the Fall plowing up to the time of taking off the crop amounts to $30, and that of rattoons $15. On any well-administered sugar plantation the average yield per arpent, both rattoons and plant cane, should be 1,500 pounds. Planters who plant 150 arpents in cane should have 150 arpents in first year rattoons and as much in the second year, and 150 arpents in corn and peas, and in the last-mentioned 150 arpents the following year's seed cane should be planted.

EXPENSES:

To work 150 arpents plant cane, $30 per arpent	$4,500
To work 150 arpents first year rattoons, $15 per arpent	2,250
To work 150 arpents second year rattoons, $15 per arpent	2,250
To work 150 arpents in corn and peas, $10 per arpent	1,500
Total	$10,500
Overseer's salary	2,000
Assistant overseer's salary	600
Hostler's salary	600
Blacksmith's salary	500
Total	$14,200
For wood, coal, and taking off crop	14,200
Making in all	$28,400

The foregoing statement of expenses contains the maximum amount to be disbursed in working and taking off crop, in making necessary repairs, and keeping the plantation in good order.

In the hands of an experienced manager 300 arpents of cane will yield 1,500 pounds of sugar per arpent, making 450,000 pounds at eight cents	$36,000
400 barrels molasses, 16,000 gallons, at forty cents	6,400
Total	$42,000
Deduct expenses	$28,400
Balance of profit	$13,600

In the estimate it is understood that the planter will make his own corn and fodder for the whole year."

FIVE GRANDMOTHERS LIVING.

A little girl named Annie White, living in Sardis, Ky., has rather more than the usual complement of grandmothers living, there being five of them, who all reside in Mason, Ky., and whose names are given by the Maysville *Eagle* as follows: Mrs. Virginia White is her father's mother and her own grandmother, Mrs. Annie Grover is her mother's grandmother and her great-grandmother, Mrs. Nancy Dye is her mother's grandmother, Mrs. Mat. Dye is her step-grandmother, Mrs. William Grover is her step-father's mother and her step-grandmother.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

MINNESOTA RAILROAD SUITS.

It appears that instead of the United States Circuit Court refusing to grant the appointment of a receiver as prayed for in the suit of J. S. Kennedy & Co. *vs.* The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, the First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and others, as stated in the St. Paul *Pioneer*, the prayer of the plaintiff was granted, and a receiver appointed, with very full powers. The following are the main points obtained in Judge Dillon's order appointing the receiver:

"The application of the plaintiffs for the appointment of a receiver in this cause coming on for a hearing before me, at my chambers, in the City of Davenport, in the State of Iowa, and after having the bill, and various affidavits and proofs of the respective parties, and Messrs. Gilman, Otis, and Gilfillan, of counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Bigelow, of counsel for the defendants, the First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, and George L. Becker and Horace Thompson and Mr. Gray, of counsel for the defendant, the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, and Mr. Smith, of counsel for the defendant, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, appearing specially and objecting that the Court had not jurisdiction of said defendant, and Mr. Cuyler, of counsel for the defendant, William G. Morehead, and, after due deliberation thereon, it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that John P. Farley, of Dubuque, Iowa, be and he is hereby appointed receiver of all and singular that certain branch line of railroad of the defendant, the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, or which the said railroad company is by law authorized to construct, and which is to be constructed, and to run from a point at or near the Town of St. Cloud, in the County of Stearns and State of Minnesota, to the Town of St. Vincent, in said State; and also of that other line of railroad of said defendant, the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, which said railroad company is by law authorized to construct, and which is to be constructed, and to run from Watab, in the County of Benton, to Brainerd, in the County of Crow Wing, within said State, as contemplated by various acts of the Congress of the United States; and also of all the right, title, and interest which said defendant, the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, has now or shall at any time hereafter acquire by reason of the construction of said railroads, or of either or of any part of either thereof, in, to, or concerning all the lands situated in said State of Minnesota, and granted or intended to be granted by various acts of the Congress of the United States for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said lines of railroad, &c., &c. *And the said receiver is hereby authorized and directed forthwith to take possession of all and singular the aforesaid property, and to proceed without delay to construct and complete the unconstructed portions of said railroads, and to put those portions thereof already constructed or partly constructed in good order, to be operated as railroads, and to do the same, if practicable, by, or before the 3d day of December next.* And he is further authorized and directed to do and perform all acts and things necessary to be done and performed, to vest and secure in said railroad company the title to all lands granted or intended to be granted by any acts of Congress or of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota to the said railroad company.

And for such purpose the said receiver is hereby authorized and directed to borrow on the terms, as to time of payment and rates of interest, set forth in the following form of debenture a sum of money not exceeding $5,000,000, &c., &c.

Until the further order of the Court said debentures shall not be sold for less than par in the currency of the United States, and before any shall be sold the receiver must be satisfied that he can sell or place sufficient thereof to complete and equip the said road.

And the defendants, and each of them, having in their, his, or its possession or under their, his, or its control any of the property hereinbefore mentioned are hereby ordered forthwith, upon the demand of said receiver, to deliver the same into the possession of said receiver; and the said defendants, and each of them, and their, his, or its officers, agents, attorneys, and servants are hereby strictly enjoined and commanded absolutely to refrain from interfering with the said lands, premises, and property, or any part thereof, and from in any manner interfering with the said receiver in the performance by him of the acts which he is hereby directed to perform. This injunction shall not be construed to prohibit the officers of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company from taking any steps necessary to secure to said company title to lands granted to it, nor to prevent the Northern Pacific Railroad Company asserting before the departments at Washington, or in any court, its right to any lands granted to it.

The main object of this order is to insure the completion of the said roads by the 3d day of December next, and the receiver is instructed so to act, under the limitations aforesaid, as to see that this object shall be accomplished, and to proceed at once and with expedition."

The order of Court has been submitted to the Bondholders' Committee in Amsterdam, and it remains for them to determine whether they will advance the money as provided in Judge Dillon's order, and enable the receiver to proceed with the completion of the road.

The above are the main points in the case as given in the decision of Judge Dillon.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
New-York Handels-Zeitüngs Association.
L. G. FRANK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1873.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Ogden *vs.* Irwin et al.; order that Sheriff's jury assess damages.

Hawkins et al. *vs.* Kienzle et al.; order to continue lien for one year.

Taylor et al. *vs.* Hoyt; order overruling demurrer unless, &c.

In the application of Charles Bank; order discharging the record of a mortgage.

By Judge Freedman.

Van Volkenburg et al. *vs.* Bates; order for extra allowance to defendant of $50.

Speyer et al. *vs.* Fisher; order denying motion of plaintiffs to strike out answer as frivolous.

Mary Parker *vs.* George Parker; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Pacific Mail....39¼
200 do.......b3. 39¼
100 do.......b3. 39
200 do.......38⅞
400 do.......c. 38⅞
100 do.......38⅞
100 do.......c. 38⅞
500 do.......38⅞
700 do.......39
400 do.......39⅛
100 do.......s3. 39⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H.R.s3. 105⅛
50 do.......c. 105⅛
20 do.......105¼
1200 Erie Railway....58¼
100 do.......c. 58¾
400 Lake Shore....94¼
100 Tol. & Wab....71⅝
200 do.......71⅜

500 Western Union.c. 92
300 do.......92
100 do.......b3. 92⅛
100 do.......c. 92⅛
400 Ohio & Miss....39⅛
700 do.......39⅛
200 do.......s3. 39⅛
200 do.......b3. 39⅛
100 do.......b10. 39⅛
100 do.......s10. 39⅛
100 do.......39⅛
100 St. Paul Pref....73¼
200 C., C. & I. C....31½
100 do.......b3. 31½
100 Atlan. & Pac. Pf. 27⅞
100 do.......27⅞
200 do.......28
100 do.......28¼
200 do.......28⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65.119¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....b3. 119½
$15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.....b. c. 118⅞
15,000 do.......119

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July. 15
25,000 Missouri 6s.. 93
1,000 N.Y.7s, Bty. R. 104¼
1,000 N.Y.C. Sub. bs. 91
3,000 Hud. R. 2d S.F. 104
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 100¼
21,000 Union Pac. 1st. 82¼
2,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G. 73
1,000 do.......73⅛
30,000 do.......73¼
1,000 Un. P. 10s, Inc. 62¼
2,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st. 98¼
5,000 do.......98
5,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv't 91
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d. 100
2,000 P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d. 100
1,000 Chi. & Alton 1st. 105
1,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 85
8,000 do.......b3. 84⅞
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st. 102
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 89½
1,000 West. Un. 7s.. 98
100 N. J. Cen. L. & I.. 66
100 West. Un....b. c. 92¼
100 do.......92¼
100 do.......b4. 92¼
300 do.......c. 92¼
900 do.......b3. 92¼
300 do.......92⅜
20 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 105⅛
200 do. bet. call. 105¼
100 do.......b3. 105⅜
50 do.......105¼
100 Erie.......b. c. 58¾
200 do.......b3. 58⅞
300 do.......b3. 59
600 Harlem.......b. c. 132
100 L. S. & M. So.. 94¼
100 do.......b. c. 94¼
100 do.......94⅜
700 do.......b3. 94½
20 Panama R....115
100 Un. Pac....b. c. b3. 28¼
400 do.......28¼
500 do.......28⅜
100 do.......28⅜

300 Pac. Mail.b. c. b3. 39¼
300 do.......39⅛
400 do.......39¼
100 do.......b3. 39¼
200 do.......39⅛
100 do.......39¼
100 do.......39¼
100 do.......b3. 39⅜
300 do.......39⅛
100 do.......s30. 38⅞
300 do.......b30. 39¼
100 do.......39¼
200 do.......39¼
400 do.......39⅜
100 do.......39⅜
1200 do.......39½
800 do.......39⅜
1400 do.......b3. 39⅜
100 do.......39⅞
700 do.......39⅞
100 do.......40
600 Ill. Cen. Scrip....102
100 Mil. & St. Paul....52¼
200 do. bet. call. 52½
100 Clev. & Pitts. G'd 89⅜
100 Chi. & N. W. b. c. 67½
150 C. & R. I..b. c. s3. 110¼
100 T., W. & W. b. c. s3. 71¾
100 do.......71⅜
100 do.......71⅞
100 Del., L. & West. 101⅜
50 Chi., Bur. & Q. 105½
20 N.Y., N.H. & H. b. c. 137½
100 Pac. R. of Mo. b. c. 47
100 Ohio & M. b. c. b3. 39⅜
100 do.......s3. 39½
500 do.......39⅝
300 do.......s3. 39½
100 do.......39⅜
200 do.......39⅜
100 do.......39⅜
500 do.......39½
100 C., C. & I. C. b. c. 31⅜
200 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. s3. 28⅜
100 do.......28¼
100 do.......s3. 28⅜
300 do.......b3. 29
100 do.......29
100 do.......29¼
100 do.......29½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$4,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'68.119
1,000 U. S. 10-40 C. 115½
$1,000 U. S. 5s, '81....114½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 West. Union..b3. 92½
100 do.......b3. 92⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H....b3. 105⅛
600 Pacific Mail....39¾
200 do.......39⅝
600 do.......s3. 39⅝
300 do.......b3. 39⅞
1000 do.......39⅞
1000 do.......b3. 40
100 do.......s3. 39⅞
1300 do.......39⅞
100 do.......39⅞
100 do.......s3. 39¾
200 Erie Railway....59¼

100 Lake Shore....b3. 94½
100 Union Pacific....28⅜
400 North-western....67⅞
50 St. Paul Pref....73
400 Ohio & Miss..b3. 39½
100 do.......39⅝
100 Pac. R. of Mo. b3. 47¼
300 do.......47⅜
100 do.......47½
100 Atlantic & Pac....29¼
400 do.......29½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s, Old. 82
5,000 Tenn. 6s. New. 81⅞
5,000 do.......82
1,000 do.......82⅛
25,000 Mo. St. 6s.. 93
6,000 Ga. State 7s, N. b. c. 90
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L. 93¼
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 100¼
1,000 Canada So. 1st. 89
1,000 N. Mo. 1st....88
200 American Coal....66
200 W. Un. Tel....b. c. 92⅝
300 do.......b4. 92⅝
110 American Ex....63
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c. 105¼
1200 Pac. Mail b. c. b3. 40
100 do.......s3. 39⅞
600 do.......40
1000 do.......b3. 40⅛
100 do.......40⅛
800 do.......40¼
1000 do.......40½
1400 do.......b4. 40⅜
100 do.......b3. 40½
200 do.......40½
2200 do.......s3. 40½
800 do.......40⅝
400 do.......40⅝
800 do.......40⅞
800 do.......b3. 41
100 do.......41

500 Pacific Mail....41⅛
400 do.......41¼
200 do.......41¼
400 do.......c. 41¼
200 do.......41⅜
500 do.......41⅛
500 do.......41¼
100 do.......41½
400 do.......41⅛
300 do.......40⅞
800 do.......40⅞
600 do.......40⅞
1200 do.......41
800 do.......41
600 do.......s3. 41⅛
100 do.......41¼
700 do.......41⅛
100 do.......41¼
400 do.......41⅜
500 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 94⅛
200 Erie Railway....59½
200 do. bet. call. 59⅛
5 Erie Rail. Pf....b. c. 73½
100 Union Pacific....b. c. 28½
100 do.......b3. 28⅜
19 C. C., C. & I....84½
100 N. J. Cen....b. c. 103⅛
100 do.......103¼
100 Chi. & R. I....b. c. 110⅝
100 Mil. & St. P....b. c. 52¼
100 O. & M....b. c. b3. 39⅜

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

800 Pacific Mail...s3. 41¼
500 do.......41¼
200 do.......s3. 41⅛
1000 do.......41⅛
500 do.......41
700 do.......40⅞
200 do.......b3. 41
700 do.......41
400 do.......41⅛
1000 do.......41¼
100 do.......b3. 41⅛

100 Western Union....92⅜
100 do.......b3. 92¼
200 do.......s3. 92⅛
900 N. Y. C. & H....105⅜
200 do.......b3. 105⅜
500 Erie Railway.s60. 58¼
600 do.......59¼
500 do.......59⅜
100 Lake Shore....94⅜
200 St. Paul....52½
100 Pacific R. of Mo. 48½

FRIDAY, Aug. 8—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were nearly all at 115⅜ ₱ cent. The speculation for the rise is much more annoying to the party engaged in it than interesting to the outside public. The former cannot afford, of course, to let the price break down quite yet. Their August engagements to receive Gold at higher rates forbid anything like a serious reaction in the market, if the daily manipulation of the Gold Room, and occasional experiments at making the Cash Gold scarce, can possibly avert it. They notified one or more parties yesterday, who had borrowed Gold of them, or, to put the case more plainly, were carrying part of their load at 3@4 ₱ cent. interest, that the terms must be reduced to 1@1½ ₱ cent., or less. A counter notice followed that the Gold would be returned this morning, and 3@4 ₱ cent. was subsequently paid to have balances carried over.

Meanwhile the same party, headed, it is understood, by Mr. Jay Gould, are pretty actively employed in taking care of their *short* contracts in the Stock market, notably Pacific Mail, in which Mr. Gould's partner is a Director, which ran up 2@3 ₱ cent. on yesterday's sales. The cause of this trouble to the party is understood to grow out of the disgust of part of the Broad-street Nine in the Pacific Mail at the continued gross misrepresentations of the condition of the Company, and the continued efforts to depress the credit and prospects of the concern and the price of the Stock. This minority of the board is supposed to be gradually growing into a majority, and the chances look fair that the outside stockholders, who were "stuck" last Winter and Spring at high figures, and who have persistently declined to be "scared out" of their holding, will ultimately come by their own again—or, at least, greatly reduce their apparent loss.

The general Share market opened somewhat tame this morning, but the demand for Pacific Mail, and a stronger feeling in several other Stocks, created quite a stir about 12 or 1 o'clock, and before 3 o'clock the market looked strong. This feeling is in the absence of an unusual number of leading operators in the country, and without the help of telegrams from the Watering-places, which, as customary on a rising speculation, may begin to pour in on Saturday or Monday.

For the steamers of Saturday there is a fair business in Exchange to-day, on the basis of 108¾@109 ₱ cent., 60 days, and 109⅝@109⅜ ₱ cent., sight London. Most of the transactions in Bankers' were at 108⅞ ₱ cent., 60 days, and 109½ ₱ cent., sight.

Closing Quotations—Aug. 8.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	114⅞	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119½	119½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119⅜	119⅜
American Gold	115⅜	115⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	109
N. Y. Central and Hudson	105⅛	105⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	110¼	110½
Pacific Mail	39⅛	41⅜
St. Paul Preferred	73	73¼
St. Paul Common	52½	52¼
Ohio and Mississippi	39⅛	39½
Western Union Telegraph	92¾	92¼
Erie	58¾	59
Union Pacific	28	28⅜
Lake Shore	94¼	94⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	31⅜	31⅝
Toledo and Wabash	71⅜	71⅜
Harlem	132¼	132¼
Atlantic and Pacific	27⅝	29
North-west	67⅝	67¾
Missouri Pacific	46	46
Hannibal and St. Joseph	39	39

The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day $158,000 Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day amount to $505,000.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81....118¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81....120
5-20 reg., '62....117¼
5-20 coup., '62....117¼
5-20 reg., '64....117⅛
5-20 coup., '64....117¼
5-20 reg., '65....117½
5-20 coup., '65....119½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....117¼

5-20 coup., n. i., '65....117¾
5-20 reg., '67....117½
5-20 coup., '67....119⅜
5-20 reg., '68....117½
5-20 coup., '68....119
10-40 reg....xd. 112¾
10-40 coup....115¼
5s, coup., '81....114¾
6s, Currency....114⅝

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old....81⅜
Tenn. 6s, new bds....81
Va. 6s, old....43¾
Va. 6s, new bds....50½
Va. 6s, con. bds....53⅛
Va. 6s, def. bds....11
Ga. 7s, new bds....90
N. C. R. Co. coup....50
N. C. R. Co. ex. coup. 35
N. C. Fund. Act, '66. 17
N. C. Fund. Act, '68. 16
N. C. new bds....15½
S. C. 6s....31
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 15
S. C. 6s, April & Oct. 23
S. C. Fund. Act, '66. 20
Mo. 6s....93

Mo. Asylum or Uni. 91
Connecticut 6s....100
Ark. 6s, Fund....39
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 20
Texas 10s, of '76....82
Ohio 6s, '75....100
Ohio 6s, '81....102
Ohio 6s, '86....102
Michigan 6s, '83....95
N. Y. Reg. Bounty L. 104¼
N. Y. Coup. Bounty L. 104¼
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75....108
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77....108
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78....108
N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74....108
N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75....103½
N. Y. 5s, C. L., '76....103½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98	....
City 6s, new	101⅜	101½
Camden and Amboy	123¼	123½
Pennsylvania Central	109	109¼
Reading	111	111¼
Lehigh Valley	61⅛	61¼
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	24½	24¾
Northern Central	36	36½
Lehigh Navigation	38⅝	38¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91¼

The Burlington and Quincy Directors have voted to pay $5 per share Cash Dividend on their Stock Sept. 15.

The Central Pacific Road earned in July $1,211,000, against $1,272,000 same month last year. While this particular month thus shows a small decrease, the seven months of the year 1873 earned $7,532,000, against $6,781,000 in 1872, and $4,914,000 in 1871.

The Bloomington and Western Road earned $121,000 in July, as against $100,860 same month last year.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,814,907; amount marketed $2,798,238.

The following are the earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the month of July:

July, 1873	$1,211,765
July, 1872	1,272,510
July, 1871	869,296
Earnings first seven months 1873	7,532,553
Earnings first seven months 1872	6,781,126
Earnings first seven months 1871	4,914,179
Increase this year over 1872	751,427
Increase this year over 1871	2,618,374

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per cent.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

☞ YOUR DIVIDENDS May be converted into a TEN PER CENT. NEW ENGLAND INVESTMENT by the purchase of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the LAMOILLE VALLEY, ST. JOHNSBURY & ESSEX COUNTY RAILROADS, from Lake Champlain to the Connecticut River, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line. The very large sales of the past few months leave but a limited amount to be offered, and the rapid pushing of the road to completion ensures an early and large advance on their market value.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston.
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Financial Agents.

☞ CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.—Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1. The remaining balance (less than $300,000) of these very desirable bonds for sale at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 86 flat. Apply to CANTONI & BARLING, No. 35 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 8, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	12	Leather, sides	7,230
Bees-wax, pks.	2	Butter, pks.	4,607
Copper, bbls.	69	Cheese, pks.	13,172
Cotton, bales	670	Tallow, pks.	27
Eggs, bbls.	1,722	Stearine, pks.	50
Flour, bbls.	8,274	Beef, pks.	50
Meat, bbls.	200	Pork, pks.	225
Wheat, bushels	155,835	Cut-meats, pks.	578
Corn, bushels	236,300	Lard, tcs.	545
Oats, bushels	23,375	Oil-cake, pks.	686
Malt, bushels	14,500	Oil, bbls.	90
Flax-seed, bags	10	Pecans, pks.	291
Beans, bbls.	87	Pea-nuts, bags	95
Hides, No.	688	Sumac, bags	70
Hides, bdls.	10	Tea, pks.	10
Skins, bales	10	Tobacco, hhds.	871
Resin, bbls.	793	Tobacco, pks.	1,106
Spirits Turp., bbls.	80	Wool, bales	1,139
Pitch, bbls.	100	Whisky, bbls.	300

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the ship Ne Plus Ultra, for London—45 pks. Tobacco, 600 bbls. Resin, 6 pks. Glass-ware, 31,345 bushels Wheat, 800 cases Fish, 76 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 700 Oars, 150 cases Oysters, 980 cases Clothes'-pins, 303 cases Clocks, 188 hhds. Tobacco, 66 tcs. Tobacco, 4,000 bbls. Oil-cake, 600 cases Lobsters, 1,464 bbls. Flour, 3 boxes Nails, 18 cases Wooden-ware.

By the brig J. C. Clark, for Leghorn—1,789 bbls. Alcohol.

By the bark Riconoscenza, for Cork and orders—27,870 bushels Corn.

By the bark Africana, for Lisbon—400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 500 cases Refined Petroleum, 300 cases Naphtha, 15,000 Staves, 4 boxes Drugs.

By the bark Armenia, for Southampton—25,335 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Sollecito, for Cork and orders—20,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Mirto M., for Cork and orders—33,876 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Fede en Dio, for Cork and orders—23,781 bushels Wheat.

BEES-WAX—Has been inactive within the range of from 32c.@34½c. for Yellow, ₱ ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand for seasonable stock has been somewhat brisker, and has been quite promptly met, as a rule, on the basis of previous quotations. Holders confidently anticipate a satisfactory Fall trade, with a more than usually steady market for the more desirable styles of work. From Boston the report is of an increase in the shipments, though buyers continue to purchase cautiously. Prices are without material alteration. Most manufacturers are working on orders.

CANDLES—There has been a slow trade noted in the leading kinds, with Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 18½c.@19c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 39c.@40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ₱ ℔.

COCOA—Has been very dull, with Caracas quoted at from 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo at 30c.@35c.; Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c.; Trinidad, 12c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COFFEE—Rio has been again quoted up ¼c. ₱ ℔., closing in favor of sellers, who offer stock very reservedly, looking for a further improvement. The demand has been good for the more desirable samples. Sales have been reported of 2,002 bags, by the Nora, at 19¾c., gold. Other kinds wanted and very firm in price; sales, 800 bags Costa Rica at 20½c., gold. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 19c.@19¼c.; fair, 19¾c.@19¾c.; good, 20c.@20¼c.; prime, 20½c., gold, ₱ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 19c.@21¼c.; Java, 22½c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@21½c.; Laguayra, 20c.@21c.; San Domingo, 17½c., gold. The jobbing trade has been fairly active, with very strong prices ruling.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery at about previous trade quotations, the official figures varying therefrom ⅛c. ₱ ℔. on Good Ordinary and Strict Good Ordinary. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,992 bales, (of which 100 bales were to arrive,) including 388 bales to shippers, 1,597 bales to spinners, and 7 bales to speculators. There has been a rather less active movement noted for forward delivery, with prices quoted 3-16c. higher on August, 1-16c.@3-32c. on September, 1-16c. on October, 1-16c. on November, and 1-32c.@1-16c. on December options. Sales since our last of 12,300 bales, (of which 3,100 bales were last evening and 9,200 bales to-day,) with 500 bales more at the calls,) closing with August contracts quoted at 19 7-32c.@19¼c.; September, 18¼c.@18 9-32c.; October, 17⅝c.@17 15-16c.; November, 17⅝c.@17 11-16c. December, 17 9-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 670 bales, including 443 bales from Norfolk, 88 bales from Indianola, and 139 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,796 bales, and this week, 12,020 bales, against 11,240 bales last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,562,686 bales, against 2,670,780 bales same time last year. The following trade quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named. The official figures are ⅛c. higher than the current trade quotations on Good Ordinary and Strict Good Ordinary:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary	16¾	16¾	17	17
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅞	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛
Low Middling	19	19	19¼	19¼
Middling	20	20	20¼	20¼
Good Middling	21¾	21¾	22	22

EGGS—The demand has been mostly for fresh stock to meet present wants, within the range of from 16c.@21c. for ordinary to very choice marks of Western State and near-by stock, with the main call for fair to strictly prime stock at 17c.@20c. ₱ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A comparatively limited business has been reported in nearly all kinds of State and Western Flour, since our last, at rather easier prices on most grades. Some lots of Amber (Winter) Extras were placed at very low figures, to close out consignments, but these were exceptional transactions. A lot of 1,000 bbls. Amber Extra Indiana was disposed of at $7 15 on dock, or $7 25 delivered. Superfine brands were in some request, generally at $5 for good stock. No. 2 and sour stock quiet and somewhat unsettled. Shipping Extras have been moderately sought after, but the bids have not been satisfactory, and negotiations have been progressing slowly. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,250 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 25; inferior to good Extra State, $5 90@$6 50, chiefly at $6 25@$6 40; good to fancy do., $6 65@$7 25; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 90@$6 40; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 10@$6 50 ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$3 00@$4 00
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	4 75@ 5 25
Extra State	5 90@ 7 25
Extra City	6 00@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 10@ 6 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 60@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 50@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 50@10 75

Southern Flour has been quoted weak, on a slow trade, though not in large stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 585 bbls., in lots, at from $6 10@$7 40 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 40@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy Trade and Family Extras; $5@$6 for very inferior stock, ₱ bbl....Oregon Flour continues inactive, with choice Extra quoted nominally at $9 25@$9 50. California Flour, fair to very choice Extra, at $8 25@$9 25 ₱ bbl....Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $4 30@$5 30 for inferior fine to fancy Superfine; sales, 470 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $5 10@$5 30 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in fair demand at from $3@$3 50 for inferior to very fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 10@$3 20 for inferior to good, and $3 35@$3 50 for choice to very fancy, and $3 for kiln-dried; $2 65@$3 10 for White do.; $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Calorie; $3 35 for Golden Star; $3 50 for Prize Medal, and $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 850 bbls....Bag-meal has been quiet but steady, at from $1 10 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 40@$1 50 for White, ₱ 100 ℔s....Oat-meal inactive at from $7@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—An active business has been reported in foreign, with much higher prices ruling for Raisins, and firmer rates for Almonds. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,000 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 47½@$2 50, now held at $2 60; 2,500 boxes loose Muscatel on private terms, now held as high as $3 25; 250 bbls. Currants at 6c.@6⅛c.; 600 bags Tarragona Almonds at 20c., closing at 20½c.; and 250 cases Sardines on private terms. We now quote: Layer Raisins at $2 50@$2 60; loose Muscatel do. at $3 10@$3 25 ₱ box; Valencia at 7c.@7½c.; Currants at 6c.@6⅛c.; Figs at 9c.@15c.; Turkey Prunes at 16½c.@17c.; Almonds at 16c.@33c.; Filberts at 13½c.@14c.; Brazil Nuts at 6½c.@6¾c.

GRAIN—A further improvement of about 1c. a bushel has been noted on Spring Wheat, on restricted offerings and a fairly active demand, chiefly from export buyers, but the market closes tamely. Winter Wheat has been held firmly, though in rather slack request. Millers were the principal purchasers of Winter stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 191,000 bushels (part to arrive soon) at $1 50 for No. 1 Duluth Spring; $1 43@$1 44 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing at $1 44 for strictly prime samples, with that rate bid, and $1 45 asked for choice lots; $1 42 for soft No. 2 do. do.; $1 41½@$1 42½ for No. 2 North-western Spring, mostly car-lots; $1 38@$1 40 for ordinary to fair No. 2 Chicago Spring, chiefly at $1 38 for Ordinary; $1 33@$1 35 for Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed car stock; $1 27@$1 33, chiefly $1 28@$1 30 for No. 3 Spring; $1 05@$1 25 for rejected Spring; $1 60 for prime Amber Michigan, in store, (a full boat-load taken for local milling purposes;) $1 45@$1 50 for Red Western; $1 70@$1 75 for White Western. For forward delivery, the demand has been fair, and prices have been quoted higher, with sales reported since our last, of 94,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, October options, at $1 41@$1 42, chiefly at $1 42 ₱ bushel; for Amber Michigan, September options, some bids were reported, but much under the views of sellers, who were claiming $1 60 and upward. No important transactions were reported....Corn has been in good demand at about steady rates, in good part for home trade account. Sales have been reported since our last of 136,000 bushels at 51c.@55c. for inferior to prime steamer grades of Mixed Western, chiefly at 54c.@55c. for good to prime; 55½c.@56c. for Choice do. do., in lots; 55c.@58c. for sailing vessel do. do., the latter rate for choice car stock; 47c.@51c. for heated and poor stock; and 57c.@60c. for Yellow Western....Rye has been held above the views of buyers and has been inactive. Choice samples of Western were quoted at 82c. bid, and up to 85c. asked....Barley dull and unsettled....Barley-malt quite tame and more or less nominal. The latest reported sales were of car lots of State at $1 ₱ bushel....Oats have been moderately inquired for at about former figures, with sales reported, since our last, of 52,000 bushels (part in store) at 42c.@44½c. for poor to prime mixed Western, mainly at 43½c.@44c. for full lots; 48c.@54c. for ordinary to very choice White do., mostly at 51½c. from store and 53c. afloat; 45c. for very poor do. do.; and 41c.@43c. for Black do....Feed quiet but firm at $17@$25 ₱ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive since our last, with Bags quoted at 14½c.@15c.; Bagging at 10½c.@11c.; Domestic Cloth at 13¾c.@14c. for prompt deliveries.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been arriving more freely, and have shown less firmness on a moderate trade. Large quantities are said to have been held back in the expectation of higher prices, but present prospects are regarded as not being very encouraging to holders. Prime Old bale Heavy is quoted $28@$30; good, $24@$26; good shipping, $18@$19; common, $14@$15; prime new Hay, $24@$26; good new Hay, $22@$23; shipping new Hay, $15@$18; Long Rye Straw, $16@$17; Short Rye Straw, $13@$14; Oat, $12@$13.

HEMP—Manila has been in some demand, at about steady rates; 1,000 bales sold at Boston at 10¼c., gold, ₱ ℔. Of Jute Butts, 500 bales were placed at 2c., currency, ₱ ℔. Market, otherwise dull. American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $180@$225 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10¼c.@10½c.; Sisal, 8c.@8½c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@4¾c.; Jute Butts, 2c., currency, ₱ ℔.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HOPS—There has been more call for 1872 stock at firm prices on restricted offerings; 200 bales were placed within our range. Old stock quiet at former figures; New-York, growth 1872, quoted at 40c.@45c.; Eastern and Western, growth 1872, 35c.@40c.; crop of 1870, 10c.@18c.; old Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarian, 40c.@45c.; English, 30c.@35c.; Belgian, 25c.@30c.; California, 45c.@50c., ₱ ℔. The week's receipts of domestic have been 207 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1872, according to Mr. Emmet Wells, 23,673 bales. The imports of foreign since Sept. 1, 1872, have been 20,868 bales. Mr. Wells says: "The entire stock of Olds in this market will not reach one-third of what it was this time last year, of which a large portion are of inferior quality. The growing crop has improved, fine cool weather checking the ravages of the vermin in most sections of the State. In some sections the damage is beyond any recuperation, and under the most favorable circumstances the yield will be considerable short of last year, and, it is greatly feared, of inferior quality. Our market, the coming season, must depend upon importations, which, judging from the present indications of the foreign crop, the Continental will be the only one to supply our deficiency, and make the market rates all over for next season."

LEATHER—The demand for stock has been more animated, in good part for manufacturing purposes, and chiefly to provide for the more urgent wants of purchasers. Prices have been generally well-supported. Hemlock Sole has attracted more attention. Some further transactions have been reported on export account, within the previous range. Oak Sole has been steady and in fair request, offerings of the better grades limited. The finer qualities of crop have been in some demand at about former rates. Upper Stock has been inquired for, and held with a fair show of confidence on the more desirable grades. Harness stock generally quiet but not materially altered in value. Hemlock Sole, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, quoted at 27½c.@29c.; Middle, 28c.@30c.; Light, 27½c.@28½c.; California Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 27c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Light, 26½c.@27c.; good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@26c.; poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 17c.@20c.; Rough, 32c.@35c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 40c.@42c.; Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 32c.@36c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@33c.

METALS—Copper has been very quiet, since our last, on the basis of 27c.@27¼c. for prompt, and 28c. for forward delivery....Iron has been in moderate demand with Scotch Pig quoted firm; other kinds irregular; sales 200 tons Glengarnock Pig at $46; and 1,000 tons Codorus Steel Rails at $95, currency. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $45; Glengarnock at $46; No. 1 American Pig at $44@$48; No. 2 do. at $40@$44; English Rails at $64@$65, gold; American Rails, at works, at $74@$78; Old Rails, $47@$48; Wrought Scrap, $42@$44....Pig-lead continues in moderate demand, with foreign quoted at 6½c.@6⅝c., gold, for ordinary, on sales of 50 tons....Spelter dull at 7½c.@7⅝c., gold....Pig-tin has been inactive, with Straits quoted at 31½c., with English at 29c., and Banca at 35c., gold. Tin Plates in limited request within the previous range. Sales 750 boxes Charcoal at $11@$11 25, and 250 boxes Coke at $8 75@$9, gold, ₱ box. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $10 87½@$11 37½; Charcoal Terne, $9 75@$10 50; Coke, $8 50@$9; Coke Terne, $7 75@$8 50, gold, ₱ box....Zinc nominal.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand within the previous range; 261 hhds. and 36 tcs. Cuba sold at 27c. ₱ gallon. We quote: New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, at from 60c.@87½c.; Porto Rico at 30c.@66c.; Cuba at 18c.@40c.; English Islands at 28c.@50c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin tamer and low grades weaker in price, with Strained quoted at $2 90@$3. Sales 100 bbls. good Strained at $3 10; 300 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50, and 500 bbls. fine on private terms....Tar quiet within the previous range....Spirits Turpentine dull and rather heavy. Sales 80 bbls. merchantable at 43c., and 100 bbls., last half of August, at 43c.

OILS—Have been generally very quiet, within the previous range. Crude Whale at 58c.@65c.; Bleached Whale at 70c.@73c.; Crude Sperm at $1 40@$1 42½; Unbleached Sperm at $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached at $1 67½@$1 70; prime to very choice Lard-oil at 68c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 50c.@51c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 92c.@95c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 20, in casks; Menhaden at 40c.@41c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 42½c.@43c.; Yellow and White at 55c.@65c. ₱ gallon; Palm-oil at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ ℔.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in more request, with Western quoted at $39 50, currency, and City (from E. I. seed) at $36 50, gold.

PETROLEUM—Has been generally inactive, with Crude, in bulk, quoted at 6⅜c.@7c. Refined, for early delivery, at 16½c.@16¾c., for early delivery here and at Philadelphia....Refined, in cases, 22c. for prompt delivery....Naphtha, 9½c....Sales have been reported of 40,000 cases Refined Petroleum, August and September options, at 21½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive and quoted easier, with sales reported for early delivery of only 150 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $18; with Western Prime Mess quoted at $16 37½@$17 50; and Extra Prime at $15 25. And for forward delivery, 1,000 bbls. new Western Mess, September options, at $17 75 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been quoted firmer on a fair demand and light offerings, City ranging from 6½c.@7½c. ₱ ℔....Cut Meats have been moderately sought after and quoted somewhat steadier in price, with sales reported of 8,000 ℔s. Bellies, in bulk, on private terms; 800 Pickled Hams at 13c.@13¼c.; 600 Pickled Shoulders at 8⅛c.@8¼c., and 500 fresh Hams at 12c....Bacon has been inactive at about previous quotations, with sales reported of only 25 boxes Long Clear at 8⅛c. Short Clear quoted at 9¼c.@10c., for prompt, and 7½c. for December delivery....Lard has been in fair request at about steady rates, with sales reported for early delivery of small lots of Western Steam at 8⅝c.@8⅞c. old, and 8 3-16c.@8¾c. for new stock; 200 tcs. City at 8¼c. And for forward delivery, 3,500 tcs. Western Steam, September options, at 8 11-16c.@8¾c., closing at 8¾c., and 500 tcs. do., October, at 8 11-16c., with August options quoted at 8½c.@8 9-16c....Beef very quiet within the previous range of from $8 25@$10 75 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls. Tierce Beef has been very quiet at $18 50@$20 for prime Mess, $20@$23 for India Mess, and $22 50@$25 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams dull within the range of $18@$29 for very inferior to choice brands....Butter has been moderately inquired for, within the range of from 25c.@31c. for fair to choice State, at 31c.@35c. for choice to very fancy lots, and 14c.@21c. for Western, chiefly at 17c.@18c. for fair to good; 21c.@25c. for fancy do.; 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock....The finer grades of Cheese have attracted more attention, and have been quoted somewhat steadier in price, on lighter offerings. State Factory, poor to choice, quoted at from 8½c.@13½c., chiefly at 13¼c.@13½c. for fine to choice, and 12c.@13c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Diary at 7c.@12½c.; Western product at 9½c.@13c. for ordinary to choice Factory; 5c.@8c. for Skimmed stock, ₱ ℔.

SALT—Has been salable and steady, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 30, from store; Syracuse Ground, $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled, $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 46c.; Turk's Island, by the cargo, at 28c.@29c., and from store at 32c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been more active at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, free, and 5½c.@5⅝c., gold, in bond, ₱ ℔. Sales have been reported of 1,478 bags, in bond, at 5½c.@5¾c., gold.

SUGARS—Have been quite strong as to price on a comparatively moderate offering of stock and a fair inquiry for refining goods. Sales have been reported since our last of 603 hhds. and 2,250 boxes, including 444 hhds. about fair refining Cuba at 8c.; 84 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 8¼c.; 50 hhds. very common do. at 7c.; 15 hhds. Grocery do. at 9¼c.; and 2,250 boxes Centrifugal at 9¼c. ₱ ℔. We quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 8c.; good do. 8¼c.; prime do. 8⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8½c.; Centrifugals, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¾c.@9¾c. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, with prices again quoted firmer; Powdered quoted at 11½c., Crushed at 11½c.; Granulated at 11⅛c., A's at 10⅝c.@10¾c., and Yellow at 9c.@10c., ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been moderately active, but at less firm prices. 147,000 ℔s very good to prime sold at 8⅜c.@8½c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Have been quite sparingly dealt in within the previous range; 900 half chests Green, 500 half chests Congou, 700 half chests Oolong, and 800 half chests Japan sold on private terms; Green, common to fine Hyson, in job lots, quoted at 25c.@35c.; good to fair Hyson, 40c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 60c.@85c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 25c.@35c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 40c.@60c.; extra fine to finest do., 70c.@$1; common to fair Gunpowder, 35c.@45c., and Imperial, 28c.@35c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 55c.@75c., and Imperial, 45c.@60c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, 85c.@$1 05, and Imperial, 70c.@85c.; common to fine Twankay, 19c.@25c.; common to fine Uncolored Japan, 30c.@60c.; extra fine to finest, 65c.@90c.; common to fair Oolong, 23c.@28c.; good to finest Oolong, 32c.@85c.; common to fair Souchong, 22c.@28c.; good to fine Souchong, 35c.@45c.; and extra fine to finest do., 55c.@80c. ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—Has been in more request at steady rates; sales, 400 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@15c.; 550 cases 1872 Ohio Seed Leaf at 5½c.@6c.; 200 cases 1872 Wisconsin at 6¼c.@6¾c.; 250 cases 1872 Connecticut and Massachusetts Seconds and Fillers at 12c.@20c. and 6c.@9c. respectively; 150 cases 1871 Sundries at 6c.@50c.; 50 cases 1870 do. at 7c.@9c.; and 700 bales Havana at 80c.@96c. We quote:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	7c. @ 8¼c.	7¼c.@ 8½c.
Common to Medium Leaf	8½c.@ 9½c.	9c. @10½c.
Good Leaf	10c. @10½c.	11c. @12c.
Fine Leaf	11c. @12c.	12½c.@13¼c.
Select Leaf	12½c.@13c.	13½c.@15c.

And 1871 Seed Leaf thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 11c.@14c.; Seconds, 12c.@25c.; Wrappers, 40c.@55c.; Selections, 60c.@75c.; New-York Fillers, 8c.@6c.; Wrappers, 18c.@30c.; Assorted lots, 10c.@14c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 10c.@14c.; Wrappers, 22c.@60c.; Assorted lots, 18c.@25c.; Ohio Fillers, 6c.@8c.; Wrappers, 18c.@30c.; Assorted lots, 8c.@12c. And 1872 Seed Leaf as follows: Connecticut Fillers, 8c.@10c.; Connecticut Seconds, 18c.@22c.; Pennsylvania assorted lots, 9c.@20c.; Ohio Assorted lots, 5½c.@7½c.; Wisconsin assorted lots, 6¼c.@7½c. Havana Tobacco as follows: 75c.@$1 10, currency. Yara—Assorted, 95c. And Manufactured thus: Black Work, common to medium, 16c.@18c.; good and fine, 20c.@25c.; Bright Work, common, 20c.@25c., good and fine, 30c.@45c., gold.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 300 bbls., in lots, at 95c., and 25 bbls. at 95½c., closing at 95½c.; market weak.

FREIGHTS—The feature of the market was the active inquiry for accommodation from Grain and Petroleum shippers, with rates quoted firmer and advancing, on a much lighter offering of both berth room and tonnage on charter. The offerings of Cotton and Tobacco were fair; and of most other kinds of Produce quite moderate....For Liverpool the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 200 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 48,000 bushels Grain at 11⅛d.@12½d., ₱ bushel; 100 tons Oil-cake, at 33s. 9d.; 100 hhds. Tallow, at 40s.; and 150 hhds. Tobacco, at 47s. 6d.; and, by steam, 875 bales Cotton, at 5-32d.@7-16d. ₱ ℔.; 5,000 bushels Grain, shipment Aug. 13, at 13½d.@14¼d.; 32,000 bushels Grain, next week's shipments, at 13¼d.@14d.; 8,000 bushels Grain, steamer of Aug. 16, at 14d.; 16,000 bushels Grain, steamer of Aug. 23, at 13½d.@14d. ₱ bushel; 175 hhds. Tobacco at 50s. Also, a British ship, 1,705 tons, placed on the berth, for general cargo. And a ship, 972 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 90s....For London, by sail, 32,000 bushels Wheat, at 12⅞d. ₱ bushel; 200 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 47s. 6d....For Glasgow, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 13d.@13½d. ₱ bushel....For Penarth Roads, and orders, an Italian brig, 339 tons, hence, with about 2,200 quarters Grain, at 9s. 3d. ₱ quarter, and £20 gratuity....For the United Kingdom, or the Continent, a British ship, 997 tons, hence, with about 700 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 563 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 9s. 6d., or, if direct, at 9s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 642 tons, hence, with about 3,700 quarters do., at 9s. 6d., or, if to the Continent, at 10s.; an Austrian bark, 631 tons, hence, with about 3,700 quarters do., at 9s. 6d., or, if direct, at 9s. 3d.; also, five barks, (to arrive,) hence, with from 2,700 to 4,000 quarters do., at 8s. 6d.@9s. ₱ quarter....For Bristol, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat (relet room) at 14d. ₱ bushel....For Bremen, by steam, 60 hhds. Tobacco at 42s. 6d. Also, a German ship, 919 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 5,800 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 6d.; a German bark, 625 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,700 bbls. do., same rate. And a British ship, 976 tons, with about 6,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s., option of Antwerp. And a German bark, 750 tons, hence, with 4,650 bbls. Petroleum (next voyage reported at 7s. 3d., and another, (now at an outport,) hence, with about 2,800 bbls. do., (next voyage,) same rate....For the Continent, an Austrian ship, 1,075 tons, hence, with about 6,500 quarters Grain (a recharter) at 9s. 10½d. ₱ quarter; a British bark, 619 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 6d.; another, 535 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d., excluding Amsterdam....For Hamburg, by steam, 60 tons Leather at 1c. ₱ ℔....For Rotterdam, by steam, 200 bbls. Flour at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Copenhagen, a Norwegian bark, about 390 tons, hence with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, at 9s. ₱ bbl....For Dantzic, a Norwegian bark, 425 tons, hence with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 9s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, 297 tons, hence with about 1,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. 9d. ₱ bbl., to the Mediterranean, and £10 gratuity; another, about 225 tons, hence with about 1,500 bbls. do. on private terms; and a Bremen brig, about 300 tons, hence with equal to about 2,000 bbls. do., Mediterranean or Adriatic, on private terms....For Barcelona, a British bark, 355 tons, hence with about 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 8s. ₱ bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 8, 1873.

Although trade in Beeves was slow on yesterday forenoon, several heavy lots were disposed of, and by noon the pens were nearly cleared out; prices ranged from 7¼c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weights from 4½ cwt. to 8 cwt. The few Steers left over, together with those that arrived fresh to hand on this forenoon, were sold off in small lots at yesterday's rates, save a few that remained on hand at noon; quality from poor to fair, with same good top Steers in several of the droves. Milch Cows not advanced in feeling or in rates; prices from $23@$50@$70 ₱ head. Veals slow from 7c.@8½c. ₱ ℔. Grass Calves slow at our last quotations. Sheep fair from $6 25@$6 70 ₱ cwt. Lambs slow from 7c.@9c. ₱ ℔. Live nominal from 5c.@5½c. ₱ ℔. City Dressed opened slow from 6c.@7⅝c. ₱ ℔.

SALES.

M. Goldschmidt sold for self 102 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight from 7¼ to 7¾ cwt.; 135 coarse fat Missouri Steers, from 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 49 Missouri Steers, from common to fair, from 11c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight from 6¾ cwt. to 7½ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris 35 Texan Steers, 8c. ₱ ℔., weight, 5 cwt.; 107 Texan Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; held on sale, 34 head. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 47 coarse Illinois Steers, from 11c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt.; 52 common Missouri Steers, at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 31 Texan Steers, at 9¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; held on sale, 16 Bulls, also 34 native Steers. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris 127 fair Illinois Steers, at 11¾c. ₱ ℔., with a few at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers, at 11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 227 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔.; 162 coarse Kentucky Steers from 11¼c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 125 common Virginia Steers, from 10¼c.@11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; held on sale, 48 Steers. K. Meyers sold for N. Morris 121 generally fair Missouri Steers, from 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔., weights from 7¼ cwt. to 7½ cwt. S. Moses sold for N. Morris 96 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10¾c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weights from 6 cwt. to 7½ cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold off in large lots, 1,520 Steers, mixed Texans and Missouris, from 7½c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔., weights from 4½ cwt. to 6¾ cwt. At Communipaw Sheep Market, T. N. Pidcock sold 200 Sheep, weight 16,621 ℔s., at $6 25 ₱ cwt.; 150 Sheep, weight 12,754 ℔s., at $6 50 ₱ cwt.; 200 Sheep, weight 18,000 ℔s., at $6 70 ₱ cwt.; 29 Lambs, weight 1,731 ℔s., at 9c. ₱ ℔. Kase & Houver sold 36 Lambs, weight 1,850 ℔s., at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 89 Lambs, weight 5,450 ℔s., at 9c. ₱ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,141 head of horned Cattle, 1,557 Sheep and Lambs, 3,293 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at One Hundredth-street Yards: 304 head of horned Cattle.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards: 416 head of horned Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 323 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 8,857 head, or 521 cars, against 440 cars for the same time last week; no sales to-day; the yards were entirely bare of stock after the morning shipments. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 400 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 13,200 head, against 10,400 head for the same time last week. The market closed active at ½c. off from last week's prices for Canada Lambs; all the stock in the yard was disposed of; Canada Lambs, $6@$7; Canada Sheep, $4 75@$5 50; Western Sheep, $4@$5. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,200 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 21,200 head, against 19,500 head for the same time last week. The market was slow at a slight advance on yesterday's prices, but four of five loads were offering; most of the receipts were through consignment; sales 500 head Ohio and Indiana Hogs, ranging from 180 ℔s. to 200 ℔s., at $5@$5 05.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; market extremely dull and prices a little better than nominal; a few lots common Texans sold at $2 75@$2 95, and a lot of stockers at $3 75; shipping grades inactive and nominal; shipments, 1,800 head. Live Hogs dull; receipts, 8,500 head; prices lower and weak; fair to good smooth, heavy lots, selling at $4 30@$4 40; good to choice Yorkers, $4 55@$4 75; shipments, $2,800 head.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 8.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 38c. Resin dull at $2 45 for Strained; $2 75 for No. 1. Crude Turpentine quiet at $2 for Hard; $3 20 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar dull at $3 35.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Flour—Demand good at full prices; stock very light. Wheat active and higher for spot, which is scarce; buoyant but unsettled for future; No. 2 Spring, $1 20, spot; sales, August, $1 15¼@$1 16¼, closing at $1 15⅞; September sold at $1 08¾@$1 09½, closing at inside; No. 1 Spring, old hard, $1 25; new, $1 20; No. 3 Spring, $1 04½@$1 05; Rejected, 90c. Corn active and higher at close; No. 2 Mixed, 37¾c.@38¼c., spot or August, closing at inside bid; September, 38½c.@38¾c.; October, 39¾c.; High Mixed, 38½c.@38⅝c.; Rejected, 34¾c. Oats active and higher; No. 2 at 27½c.@28c. spot; 27¾c. August; 26¼c. September; Rejected, 25½c. Rye steady; No. 2 at 59c. Barley active and higher for future; No. 2 Fall September, 87c.@88c.; nominally 70c.@75c. spot. Provisions quiet. Pork in fair demand and advanced; sales at $15 62½@$15 75 spot or August; sales at $15 80 September. Lard quiet and unchanged; sales Summer at 7½c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged at 91½c. Lake freights—Corn to Buffalo 5c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 220,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 352,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged; only an order demand. Wheat in good demand; sample lots prime to choice Red Fall at $1 35@$1 50. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 36½c.@38¼c., cash; 38¼c., August; 43c., sacked. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2 at 28c., cash; 27½c.@28½c., August. Rye dull and lower; sales at 63c. Whisky lower; sales at 91c. Pork firm at $16 75@$17. Dry-salted Meats firm; Loose Shoulders, up country, 7¾c., salable here at 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c., but held higher. Large lots of Summer-cured Long Clear, and Short Rib Middles, up-country, offered at 7¾c.@8½c. Bacon—Very firm; 9¼c. offered for Shoulders and refused; only order trade done. Lard quiet; Winter Leaf sold at 7¾c.; Refined, at retail, at 8½c.@8¾c. Hogs higher at $4 25@$4 70. Cattle unchanged; Texans, $1 50@$4 75; Native Cows and Heifers, $2 12½@$4; Butchers' $3 75@$4 75; Good to choice Steers, $5@$5 60. Receipts, 4,000 bushels Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 Bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 1,200 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Lake and Rail Imports—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 57,604 bushels; Corn, 215,092 bushels; Oats, 4,800 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 30,400 bushels; Corn, 97,393 bushels; Oats, 14,800 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 6,919 bushels; Corn, 91,984 bushels; Oats, 29,732 bushels. Canal Freights steady; Wheat, 10½c.; Oats, 8½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers' $7@$8; Amber, $7 50@$8 50; White, $9@$9 25. Wheat stronger; sales 7,800 bushels Sheboygan Spring at $1 38; 4,000 bushels Duluth No. 1 Spring at $1 37; 5,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 on private terms; quoted—Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 41@$1 42; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 30@$1 31; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 28; White Canada, $1 65@$1 73; White Michigan, $1 70@$1 75. Corn firm; sales 3,200 bushels No. 2, in car lots, at 43c.@45c.; 50,000 bushels prime No. 2 at 46c. Oats quiet; sales 4,500 bushels blown on private terms; quoted, 36c.@37c. Rye nominally 73c.@75c. Barley-malt firm; prime Winter Western, $1 15@$1 20; prime Canada, $1 25. Other articles unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 8.—Flour in good demand and firmer; stock light; Extra Family at $5@$5 50; A No. 1 at $6 25@$6 50; Fancy at $7 25@$7 50; some City brands held higher. Wheat firm, with an advancing tendency; Choice $1 20@$1 30, on arrival. Corn easy at 56c.@61c., sacked. Oats in better supply and lower at 42c.@44c. for New; sample lots at 25c. Rye quiet; salable Old and New at 65c. Barley nominal. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders at 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides at 11c.; Clear Sides at 11c., packed; Sugar-cured Hams at 14½c.@15½c.; Plain at 13c.@13½c., packed. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders at 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides at 9¾c.; Clear Sides at 9⅞c.@10c., loose; ¼c. higher, packed. Lard steady; Tierce, 9c.@9½c.; Keg, 9¾c.; Steam, 8¼c.; small lots, ¼c.@½c. higher. Sales 50,000 ℔s. Bulk Meats, Clear Sides, at 10.15c.; 20,000 ℔s. Clear Rib Sides, loose cut, 10.25c. Whisky steady.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,700 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter; $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat firm but quiet; sales of two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 48; Choice White Canada held at $1 90. Corn dull; sales of two cars Toledo at 52c. Corn-meal, $1 15 for Bolted, $1 10 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $18@$19; Middlings, $19@$20, ₱ ton. Canal freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c., to New-York. Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c., to Boston 50c., to New-York 40c., to Albany 35c. Receipts—By lake, 11,300 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 11,500 bushels Malt, 467,000 feet Lumber. Shipments—By canal, 1,000 bushels Corn, 692,000 feet Lumber.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Wheat in fair demand; sales of 6,000 bushels Amber and 2,000 bushels White State on private terms. Rye dull at 75c. for New, 78c.@80c. for Old. Oats in fair demand; sales of 5,000 bushels, in car lots; No. 2 Chicago at 42½c.; No. 2 Western at 46½c., and 164 bags White State at 53c. Corn dull at 57c. for small lots. Barley—Nothing doing; Old Canada held at $1 20@$1 30; stock here, [illegible] to 13,000 bushels. Cattle—The receipts during the week were 8,279 head, against 8,065 head last week. The average quality was not so good. The finest herd, numbering 89 head of Illinois Steers, averaging 1,475 ℔s., sold for $6 90 ₱ 100 ℔s. The range was from 5½c.@6⅞c. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts were 77 car-loads, or 28 in excess of those of last week. Prices ranged from 4½c.@5c. for fair Sheep, 5½c.@6c. for extra. Lambs—Common to fair, 6½c.@7¼c.; extra, 7½c.@8c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Cloverseed dull at $9@$9 50. Timothy—New is quoted at $3 25@$3 50. Flax-seed—New, $2. Flour dull; Superfine, $3 50@$4 25; Extras, $4 50@$5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@$8 25; State Indiana and Ohio do., $7 50@$8 50; high grades, $9@$10. Wheat in improved demand; New Red, $1 45@$1 56; Amber, $1 58; White, new, $1 65@$1 75. Rye dull at 75c.@78c. Corn unchanged; Yellow, 58c.@59c.; Mixed Western, 56c.@58c. Oats declined; Western White, 46c.@50c.; Light Mixed, 40c.@41c. Petroleum weak; Crude, 11¼c.; Refined, 16½c. Whisky quiet at 97c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—Flour unchanged and steady. Wheat firmer; choice Amber, $1 65@$1 68. Corn dull for Southern; White Southern, 73c.@75c.; Yellow do., 58c.@59c.; Mixed Western firm and steady at 57c. Oats firm; Southern, 40c.@45c.; Western Mixed, 39c.@40c.; do. White, 41c.@42c. Rye scarce and firm at 70c.@80c. Hay, $17@$26. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $18. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c. Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.@10½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Rib Sides, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Hams unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged. Western Butter steady; good to choice, 20c.@23c. Whisky weak at 96c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 8—Flour—Stock small; choice new scarce and in demand; Treble Extra, $6 87½@$7 50; Family, $8@$8 50. Corn scarce; Mixed, 63c.@65c.; White Mixed, 75c.; White, 77c. Oats quiet at 41c.@43c. Bran quiet at 80c.@82½c. Hay dull; Prime, $22; Choice, $25@$26. Pork scarce and firm at $17 25@$17 50. Dry-salted Meats scarce. Shoulders, 9¼c. Bacon active and scarce; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.; Hams, 15¼c.@16½c. Lard quiet at 8¾c.@8⅞c. for Tierce; Keg scarce at 10¾c.@11c. Sugar and Molasses no movement. Whisky, 94c.@98c. Coffee, 18c.@20½c. Exchange—Sterling, 126¼; New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Gold, 115¼.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—Flour steady at $6 15@$6 25. Wheat steady at $1 25@$1 30. Corn steady at 45c.@46c. Rye steady at 68c.@70c. Oats, New and Old, quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Provisions quiet, but firm. Pork firm at $16 75; held higher. Lard quiet; Steam nominally at 8c. for cash; 7⅞c. for November, kettle; jobbing sales at 8½c. Bulk Meats quiet, but firm; Shoulders held firmly at 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides at 9½c.; Clear Sides at 9⅞c. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders at $8 87½@$9; Clear Rib Sides at $9 56¼@$9 62½; Clear Sides, sales at $10 75. Whisky in good demand at 90c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—Flour steady; Extra Spring, $5 50@$6 50. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 31½; No. 2 at $1 25, cash; $1 19½, August; $1 12½, September. Oats firm and scarce; No. 2 at 28c. Corn firm and in fair demand. Rye active and higher; No. 1 at 61½c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, 80c. Freights quiet and unchanged. Receipts, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Aug. 8.—Flour dull and a shade lower. Wheat dull and lower; Extra White, $1 63 bid, $1 64 asked; No. 1 White, $1 56, old $1 60; Amber Michigan, new, $1 36@$1 36½. Corn steady; No. 1 at 46½c.@47c. Oats in good demand at 35c.@35½c. Freights to Oswego, 9c. per sail; 10c. per steam. Receipts—5,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—Wheat firm and better; No. 1 Red held at $1 43; No. 2 sold at $1 34½. Corn steady at 48c.@49c. Oats better; No. 1 State, 39c. Petroleum in good demand; prices unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 447 bales; gross, 522 bales; sales, 100 bales; last evening, 100 bales; stock, 19,061 bales. Weekly net receipts, 1,817 bales; gross, 2,719 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,727 bales; to the Continent, 1,726 bales; coastwise, 468 bales; sales, 3,600 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 8.—Cotton nominal; no business doing; Middling, 18½c.; net receipts, 397 bales; exports, coastwise, 365 bales; stock, 4,405 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,101 bales; gross, 2,285 bales; exports, to the Continent, 390 bales; coastwise, 1,513 bales; sales, 550 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 8.—Cotton firm, in good demand; Good Ordinary, 15¼c.@15½c.; net receipts, 49 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 9,831 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 459 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,092 bales; sales, 750 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 8.—Cotton—Demand fair; offerings light; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 141 bales; exports, coastwise, 602 bales; sales, 51 bales; stock, 1,519 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,307 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,442 bales; stock, 185 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 8.—Cotton irregular, demand good; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 15 bales; exports, coastwise, 130 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 9,817 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 357 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,617 bales; sales, 1,200 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 8—1 P. M.—Consols for the account, 92¾. Erie Railway Shares, 46⅞.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 46¼.

3:30 P. M.—The rate for Money at the Stock Exchange, on Government securities, is lower than the Bank of England rate by ¼ ₱ cent. The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £165,000. Erie Railway Shares, 46⅜.

4:30 P. M.—Consols, 92⅝@92¾, for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94⅝; 1867s, 94⅞; 10-40s, 91⅛; new 5s, 90⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 46½.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Rentes, 57f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8—1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 64,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken for export and 5,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 845,000 bales, including 347,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 59,000 bales, including 21,000 bales American. Actual export, 8,000 bales. The stock at sea bound to this port is 382,000 bales, including 43,000 bales American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 29,000 quarters, including 21,000 quarters American. The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 18,000 quarters, including 14,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Provisions—Cheese, 62s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Bacon, 37s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 11s. 8d.@12s. ₱ cental for average California White; 12s. 2d.@12s. 4d. for Club do. and 11s.@11s. 9d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 28s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Flour, 27s. 6d.@28s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 32s. ₱ cwt. Cloverseed, 39s.@41s. ₱ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, Aug. 8—Evening.—Common Resin, 8s. 3d. ₱

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 9, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Families or other subscribers leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at $1 per month.*

We are glad to find the Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors continues to prosecute its task of investigating the inequalities of up-town assessments. If the committee is to do any good, however, it cannot very well remain in permanent session, and it does appear to an outside observer that the little stump speeches with which the voluble Mr. McCafferty diversifies the proceedings might be omitted without prejudice to the business of the committee. They are certainly not of the nature of evidence, and however much they may be adapted to give a rejected Tammanyite the character of a Reformer, they had better be reserved till the inquiry has closed. It would probably be too fine a distinction to be comprehended by Supervisor McCafferty to hint that in hearing evidence he is expected to maintain a judicial impartiality, and not to allow his sympathies to betray him into special pleading. But he probably understands that the valuation which is in course of investigation is one for which his political friends, Sands and Creamer, are mainly responsible, and he and his associates possibly know enough of the law affecting the case to be aware that, for this year at least, justice can only be done to one ward at the expense of another. It is mandatory on the Supervisors to cause a specific sum, in the shape of taxation, to be raised on a definite amount of gross valuation. If they decrease the valuation of the Twelfth Ward they must make up the deficiency in the Tenth, or some other ward. Valuable results may follow the investigation by the Supervisors' Committee, but those who expect to benefit from it this year will, most likely, be disappointed.

The "new deal" in the British Cabinet seems to have been made with the view of maturing a strongly Radical policy for next session, on which to force a dissolution and appeal to the country. The return of Mr. Bright to the Ministry favors this view, as does also the translation of Mr. Bruce to the House of Lords to take the position of Lord President of the Council. The extravagant Zanzibar mail contract, and other slips of financial policy which have been ascribed to Mr. Lowe's physical inability to take in at a glance the significance of a mass of figures, afford sufficient reason for the transfer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Home Office. Mr. Lowe is certainly not likely to imitate, in the discharge of his new duties, the weakly irresolute policy of Mr. Bruce, and his peculiar talent for snubbing deputations gives him a peculiar fitness for the position of Home Minister. Mr. Gladstone is to add his old function as Chancellor of the Exchequer to that of First Lord of the Treasury. The present Solicitor General becomes Attorney General, and the present Attorney General takes Lord Romilly's place as Master of the Rolls. The highly objectionable Mr. Ayrton goes out and a perfectly unobjectionable junior Lord of the Treasury succeeds him as Chief Commissioner of Works. From all which it may be conjectured that the Gladstone Cabinet is setting its house in order pending the certainty of dissolution, and the probability of a Conservative succession.

The President passed through this City on Thursday, but his doings seem for once to have escaped the attention of the vigilant editor of the *World*. We are authorized to make known the true facts relating to this visit. The President was met at the depot by the entire Custom-house Ring, two members of which were condemned to solitary confinement for seven years because their boots were not properly cleaned. The remains of the Ring, with chains round their necks, then proceeded to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where the President breakfasted off a broiled Liberal Republican. The President then called for the editor of THE TIMES, and ordered him to begin a series of articles at once advocating Gen. Grant's re-election for a Third Term. He then partook of hashed baby, and directed Gen. Babcock to put Mayor Havemeyer in irons. Mr. Matsell was instructed to write three leading articles a day for the *World*, with illustrations from back numbers of the *Police Gazette*. Having disposed of this business, the President took Gen. Babcock by the ear and dragged him to Long Branch, where twelve horses and a chariot received Cæsar and carried him to his gorgeous mansion. These are the particulars of the President's little visit, and they will appear in the *World* in the course of the ensuing fortnight.

Something very dreadful has happened, but what it is we have not the slightest idea. The Sentinel on the Watch-tower of Freedom has discovered it, and it seems to have driven him clean out of his slender wits. His language is, as usual, charming. It appears that the people are sunk in an abyss of degradation, and that instead of being indignant over Dr. Ayer's Public Store bargain, "there has been only a sort of sick-at-the-stomach turning away from the low-flung self-seeking gang." Surely, this is the voice of Esau. But what has moved him to wrath he will not tell us—he only reveals the awful fact that some one or other has been guity of "intemperance and lust"—"open, public, brazen, flaunted in the faces of decent wives and mothers, a shame, foul-fronted, sickening, beastly." This "derangement of epitaphs" proves plainly that there *is* intemperance going on—but where? The prophet's rage is appalling. "Is the nation," he grandly asks, "drunken, that it sees this large disgrace paraded under its very eyes, and takes into its nostrils the stench of the offense, and makes no sign of nausea? Has dead and buried decency no resurrection?" Well, we hope so—but what in the name of fortune is all this "row" about? Who has been making a "beast" of himself? "Who and where," continues the inspired lecturer, "is the clear-thinking statesman—no, not statesman—hard-fisted, rough, and hearty, but honest way down, true to wife and family and his own manhood, who will roll away the stone from the sepulchre of public virtue? The time calls out for him. The country waits his coming." Does it, really? Let it try Dr. Ayer, or the Scholar in Politics. Evidently somebody is slightly "drunken," "way down,"—surely it cannot be our great preceptor himself?

Of the nonsense which is so frequently sent by cable, under the title of news, no better example could be had than the reference in this morning's telegrams to the Count de Chambord. We are gravely told that a formal tender of the throne of France has been made by certain Legitimists to the only surviving representative of the elder branch of the French Bourbons, and that the offer has been duly accepted. If this means that the Count has been invited to assume the royal title of Henry V., it is pure fiction, because, in his own estimation, and in that of his adherents, he has an inalienable right to bear this title already, altogether independently of his actual or prospective occupancy of the throne. The Count de Chambord regards the throne of France as his inheritance by divine right, and any one who should suppose that "a formal tender" of a seat not yet ready to be occupied could strengthen the position of "Henry V." cannot possibly be a Legitimist, and would be regarded as an exceedingly presumptuous and ignorant person by the exile of Frohsdorf.

The Board of Health continues its work of reform with a degree of thoroughness and energy which we should gladly see imitated in other departments of the City Government. The canceling of the contract of the New York Rendering Company is a step for which the residents on the shores of the lower bay will be heartily grateful, and the short work which has been ordered to be made of the Fertilizing Company affords another good example of the decision with which Prof. Chandler and his colleagues act upon a resolution as soon as it has been shown to be necessary. It will be observed with satisfaction that citizens have begun to communicate with the board on the subject of nuisances coming under their observation. Nobody would have dreamed of taking any such course with the old board, as they would undoubtedly have got their labor for their pains. But the obvious determination of the present board to use every means in its power for discovering offenses against the Sanitary Code ought to encourage every citizen who has cause for complaint in the condition of his neighborhood to report the fact at once to the Board of Health.

It is to be hoped that the loss of life which is said to have resulted from the burning of the steamer *Wawassett* on the Potomac, yesterday, has been greatly exaggerated. From such details as have been furnished it seems almost incredible that the fire should have been so rapid as to cause the death of one-third of the entire number of persons on board. Forty or fifty lives would be esteemed a fearful sacrifice to the burning of a ship in mid-ocean. If anything like this number have fallen victims to the burning of a steam-boat at a landing on the Potomac, there must have been a reckless and heartless yielding to panic on the part of the officers and crew of the vessel, as well as an almost inexplicable degree of helplessness among the victims. Had there been first an explosion and then a fire the reported gravity of the accident would have been intelligible. As it is, there is every reason to believe that the proportions of the casualty have been unduly magnified.

"PACKING" THE SUPREME COURT.

Among the stories which the opposition Press was most fond of repeating during the Presidential campaign, and which it still never tires of repeating, was one that the Administration had packed the Supreme Court to obtain a decision in favor of the Legal-tender act. Nothing more insidious and nothing more false than this accusation could be imagined. It was of the family of falsehoods which is, and always has been, favored by the political scandal-mongers. It related to the motives of the Executive and the Senate. Being impossible to prove, even if true, it could be safely repeated, without the shadow of proof to sustain it. As the nominations to the Senate of the Judges of the Supreme Court are made to and considered by the Senate under a pledge of secrecy, it was not necessary to go counter to any public record in making the charge. The Supreme Court being the highest tribunal in the country—being, in fact, one of the co-ordinate branches of the Government itself—any stain upon its character that could be laid to the account of the Administration was sure to attract attention, and was likely to bring discredit. The Legal-tender act being, moreover, a very extreme measure, the opposition might attack the court by which it was sustained, and through the court the Executive, with a certain appearance of virtue. At the same time, it ran little risk of being deemed unfavorable to a paper currency, which the main leaders of the opposition have always been ready to carry to much greater lengths than the Republican Party.

The libel on the Supreme Court has been many times contradicted. It has lately, however, been refuted in a way which deserves the special attention of all respectable men who have ever given ear to it. Several articles have recently appeared in the Boston *Daily Advertiser* from the pen of a writer evidently familiar with the history of the case in all its bearings. The charge against the Administration and the Republican Party has taken two forms. One was that Congress created a judgeship of the Supreme Court to enable the President to appoint to it some one who would favor a reversal of the decision against the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act. The other was that the President filled the vacancy thus created, and one caused by the resignation of Judge Grier, with the intention of securing a reversal of that decision. The writer in the *Advertiser* calls attention to the following facts bearing on this charge, and showing its real character:

The Legal-tender act was decided to be unconstitutional so far as it relates to debts incurred before its passage on the 7th of February, 1870. The court then consisted of seven acting members, and there were two vacancies. The act of Congress making the whole number of judges nine, is the one which is said to have been passed for the purpose of enabling the President to pack the court, and secure the reversal of this decision. Yet this act was passed in April, 1869, ten months previous to the decision it is alleged to have been meant to affect. Plainly, therefore, it is impossible that in its first form the charge can be correct.

It is not any more so in its second form, which is that the President secured the reconsideration and reversal of the decision by extraordinary means. The answer to this is, that the practice of the court, fixed during the chief justiceship of the eminent John Marshall, demanded the course that was taken. This is established by the language of Chief Justice Marshall himself, in the case of the City of New-York *vs.* Miln, (8 Peters, 118,) as quoted by the writer in the *Advertiser*:

> "The practice of the court is not (except in cases of absolute necessity) to deliver any judgment in cases where constitutional questions are involved, unless four judges concur in opinion, thus making the decision that of a majority of the whole court. In the present case four judges do not concur in opinion as to the constitutional question which has been argued. The Court, therefore, direct these cases to be reargued at the next term, under the expectation that a larger number of the judges may then be present."

This sound rule, entirely worthy of the profound judgment and delicate discretion of Marshall, to which the Supreme Court owes much of its great authority, exactly applies to the case of the Legal-tender act. That case was argued before a court from which one member was absent, and was heard by but eight justices. It was decided by a court from which two members were absent; and the decision was considered only by seven justices. The decision was rendered by a bare majority of this court, four justices only joining in it. It was one of the most important decisions ever rendered, and the most important at that time possible for the court to make. It affected vast sums of indebtedness throughout the Union, and its immediate operation was of the greatest moment. But its relations to the Constitution were still more so, for it stripped the Government of a most essential, if not of an indispensable, war power, and did this by the action of an actual minority of the Supreme Court. Every consideration of policy and justice demanded, therefore, that the well-established rule of the court should be observed, and that the question should be reargued and reconsidered. That it should be was, moreover, the inevitable result of the natural operation of the ordinary method of transacting business in the court.

There is not, as we have said, a shadow of evidence, much less of proof, that Gen. Grant's appointment of Judges Bradley and Strong was made to effect a reversal of the legal-tender decision. The action of the court in the matter was independent and ordinary. The only thing in the case which could justly affect the reputation of the court was the undue haste with which a decision was pushed by the then Chief Justice, who was known at the time to have political aspirations likely to be directly affected by the decision. This is a point which it is but justice to indicate, but which entirely escapes the attention of the critics of the opposition.

HAVEMEYER AS A REFORMER.

At the meeting of the Board of Apportionment held the other day, our distinguished Mayor again took advanced ground to carry out his special ideas of reform. Messrs. Rowland and Howe, the new Commissioners of Accounts, whose duty under the new charter is to examine and supervise the accounts of the various departments, applied to the Board of Apportionment for clerical assistance to the amount of $6,000 per year to start with to aid them in the discharge of duties which the law imposes upon the Commissioners of Accounts themselves. In reply to the perfectly proper objection of Mr. Green that there is no law authorizing any such appropriation, and nothing in the charter which can directly or indirectly be construed into giving the Commissioners of Accounts the right to appoint clerks and assistants, the Mayor said: "I don't care much about that. You and I do thousands of things that we have no law for doing."

This is a fine admission for a Reformer like Havemeyer to make, and a fine position to assume. We take it for granted that after what has already occurred in the Mayor's career as a Reformer, that by this time he speaks the truth when he says he does not care about the law. He may find, however, that the law cares about him. Public opinion has ceased to have any influence over him. When a man is so dead to all the impulses of an honest nature as to successfully intrigue, in the face of an indignant community, for the appointment of Matsell as Chief of Police, who can expect him to care for the law? The appointment of Matsell as Chief of Police by the influence of Havemeyer was an outrageous insult to every church, school-house, educational and moral institution in the City of New-York. Of course, Mayor Havemeyer does not care for the law; but we have consolation in knowing that the law often cares for those who do not care for it. Matsell's occupation for the last few years before his appointment as Chief of Police was such as to deprive him of any right to expect any office of trust or honor in a community having the most ordinary regard for the decencies of life. His paper was so filthy to the eye and to the mind, it was so disreputable, that Mayor Havemeyer would not have dared to have taken it in his own household. Yet, during all the wrangling with the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor passed his lunch hour in a basement of the City Hall, eating chops and drinking beer with this foul old man, whom he afterward made his Chief of Police. We suppose he had the right to go to the *Police Gazette* for his boon companions, but he had no right to go there for a high public functionary. We spend nearly $4,000,000 upon our public schools to educate our children to be wise and good; and yet, to show them how virtue flourishes and how vice is treated, the Reform Mayor of this great City takes the editor of a licentious paper, and gets him appointed head of the police. We know that nothing that we can say can affect the Mayor's conduct, for his disease is not altogether of the head but is of the heart. Napoleon said: "Scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar." Scratch Havemeyer, the Reformer, and you will find a Matsell.

We suppose, then, as a matter of course, that Mayor Havemeyer is right when he says he does not care for the law. The charter does not create a special Department of Accounts, but merely empowers the Mayor to appoint Commissioners of Accounts, and then prescribes the duties of such commissioners. There is no provision as to their appointing clerks and assistants, and if they do they must pay them from their own pockets. We do not suppose the Mayor understands it, but all the Executive Departments have special power to appoint clerks and assistants given to them in the charter. Where, however, a special duty is given to a special officer he has no right to appoint, by common law or common sense, clerks to assist him. As well might a judge, who is elected to give his own time and ability to the decision of cases, insist upon his right to have clerks to assist him in deciding his cases, as the Mayor to insist that the Commissioners of Accounts (who are appointed to do the work themselves, and who are paid for it,) have the right to employ clerks and assistants. We are glad, however, to see that Controller Green is determined to obey the law; and as he has the custody of the public moneys, Havemeyer will not be able to quarter any more of his old cronies upon the City without the authority of law. We trust Mr. Green will make the Mayor respect the law, certainly so far as drawing funds from the Treasury is concerned.

OUR DOMESTIC TRADE.

Our exports from this port still show a satisfactory increase over those of the corresponding period last year, and our imports a decline—the increase in the former, as already stated in our financial columns, being over $38,000,000, currency value, while the decrease in the latter amounts to about $17,000,000. The latest crop reports from England continue to show that she will hardly have an average harvest, and, therefore, the present demand for breadstuffs will probably continue. It has been suggested that the present high price of coal in Great Britain is likely to compel manufacturers to do less work and dismiss many of their operatives, and that, therefore, England cannot afford to continue her large purchases of breadstuffs. If this were so, it might perhaps affect the English demand for cotton, but Great Britain *must* feed her people, even if work is not so brisk. Besides, there is no immediate danger of slack work in British work-shops, because large contracts have not yet been filled, and the effect of continued high prices of coal upon production could, in any event, only be partially felt this year. But even if production partially fell off in Great Britain, the result would almost inevitably be to drive the bulk of her unemployed labor to this country, and the farmer would feed it just as if it had remained abroad. There is every reason, then, to believe that our surplus breadstuffs will find buyers.

Western farmers, we know, complain that prices are not sufficiently remunerative on account of high rates of transportation, and from points where there is no competition there is no doubt much truth in the statement. But, on the other hand, the rapid rise in the value of farming lands throughout all the West accessible by railways, and especially at points not enormously distant from market, should be taken into consideration; unless farming paid farmers, their lands would hardly increase in value, and, at any rate, they get their living out of it, a condition with which the large majority of city tradesmen and merchants have to be contented. Until recently, certainly, the farmer class in this country realized the full advantage of the war-prices, with fewer of their drawbacks than have been experienced by other classes. All we care, however, to insist upon is that the present purchasing power of the farming class is not likely to decline on account of failure to sell their breadstuffs, and this has a very direct bearing upon the future of trade. That their expenditure will not be so lavish as it was two or three years ago is no doubt true, and in that respect they only imitate all other classes of the community. The decline in our imports shows that our merchants fully appreciate the fact that the country has placed itself upon a sounder and more common-sense basis as to the expenditures than hitherto.

What is still more satisfactory is the constant increase in production, both agricultural and manufacturing. The present cotton average, for instance, is about one-third greater than at the beginning of the rebellion. To be sure, the average production of cotton, according to the Philadelphia *North American*, has only been 190 pounds per acre as against 277 pounds per acre for the four years preceding the war, but then that can be accounted for by the prolonged disorganization of labor, which is now being rapidly remedied by fertilizers employed upon the soil, and other means used to restore former large crops. If the acreage planted this year were as productive as that in the best years prior to the rebellion, we should have the gigantic figure of about 7,000,000 of bales of cotton. That the total will reach this in the course of but a few years can hardly be doubted, and then what other country can compete with us in cotton-raising?

Our wool crop is not so high, by about 17,000,000 of pounds, as it was in 1868, but there is no need for this reduction, as we are large purchasers of foreign wool, much of which could easily be raised in this country. Farmers are invited to try their hand at sheep raising, the freights upon the wool being insignificant in comparison to its value when measured by that of breadstuffs. The same remark is applicable to cattle; although we are largely increasing our supply of domestic hides, yet the importations in this direction are still too large. Our productions of coal, iron, and many other metals are largely on the increase, and there need be no apprehension that the production of metals or manufactured goods will be impeded by any selfish policy of the anthracite coal-dealers, because during the last year or so the Pennsylvania Railway has opened another avenue to the great bituminous regions of Maryland, and the anthracite interest is thus likely to be held in effective control.

So far as our local trade is concerned, business is not yet very brisk; but in some things, like teas, wool, &c., where there has been great depression, there is now a more settled feeling. Still, our merchants will have to move cautiously. There will be a good deal of paper maturing at bank during the month of September, and then the crop drain from the West is also likely to commence. It is to be hoped that the banks will then be in a strong enough condition not to call upon merchants for money to any very considerable extent, but to do that they must be conservative now. The Secretary of the Treasury very wisely buys but few bonds just now, and seems desirous to have a good currency surplus, so that he can open a liberal hand when the Fall pinch really comes. The situation may be thus briefly summed up: Considerable confidence is expressed in well-informed quarters if present prudence is maintained.

A LUXURY IN STORE.

Among the pleasures to be enjoyed by those who stay at home and forego the delights of the watering-places, that of immunity from the hand-organs and other musical haunters of the streets should not be forgotten. These choice purveyors of harmony know as well as others on which side their bread is buttered, and, with the acrobats, conjurors, and other peripatetic thaumaturgists of the highway, have wandered to the sea-shore and mountain to lay up store for the future. The doleful "March of the Druids," the horrific blare of the "Anvil Chorus," the diverse plaints, screeches, and howls of *Violetta*, and *Edgardo*, and the *Conde di Luna*, now please the sojourners of Long Branch and Saratoga, and deafen the dwellers of Fifth-avenue and Madison-square no more. To be sure, they will return with fresh vigor anon, and the vexed ear will atone in fresh and lively tortures for the temporary respite; yet even so, we should be grateful for the interval of calm that has succeeded the wild hullabaloo of the Spring and early Summer, and thank our dark-eyed visitors of Italy for conveying, during the dog-days at least, their ingenious instruments of torture to a more removed ground.

It is to be feared, however, that what they and their like among itinerant show-folk have in store for us is but imperfectly appreciated or apprehended. There are signs abroad at the watering-places of a descent, by and by, upon the devoted City, such as has been unheard of before. Did our readers ever hear of "sand-niggers?" They are a species of merry-makers well known over sea on the golden beaches of Margate, Ramsgate, Brighton, and other resorts whereto the denizens of London wend their annual way for fresh air, shrimps, and repose. Whether from coping with the "roar of the tides" and the Borean blasts that sweep over the North Sea or no, these pleasant gentry are blessed with the most appalling voices to be heard anywhere in the world. The war-cry of Modoc or Ashantee is nothing to them. They can give old "Enceladus, the Son of Earth," fifty in a game, and then shout him to death in his mighty caverns. Well, the "sand-niggers," with their velvet-black faces, their ruby lips, their gigantesque collars, and their impossible coat-tails, have turned up at our own sea-shore, and we may be quite certain that their prosperous experiments there will be followed by an invasion of our great towns, such as will make dim the memory of all former pandemoniums, and make the nervous, the studious, the ailing, and the sensitive rave again. Are we then to count ourselves happy, and with this dismal visitation in store for us, can we look to the future with feelings other than those of bitterness?

But the "sand-nigger" is not alone in his threatened invasion. New and dreadful styles of gentlemen who stand on their heads on poles thirty feet high, who vomit miles of fiery ribbon, who perform dramas of real life with aged and preternaturally acute baboons, and who howl ghastly staves of an autobiographical nature purporting to come from persons who have supposed "hanging for murder to be played out in New-York," and who have been rudely awakened to the consciousness of their error, are but a few among the many novel caterers for popular amusement who have burst forth this season by sea and hill-top, and who, enriched by the tribute of distracted visitors, are now casting glances of horrid meaning in the direction of New-York. The season is rushing on apace, and soon these barbarous murderers of peace will descend in full fury in our midst. It is well that, with so mournful a prospect before us, we should, at all events, not be unprepared. Whether these maddening sports properly come under the purview of the Board of Health, we will not at this writing venture to pronounce. It may be judicious, however, for the public to consider whether they have not as good a right to demand protection for their ears as for their eyes and noses. To be yelled to death by a "sand-nigger" may be as pitiable a fate as to be poisoned by a stench, to be deafened by a hurdy-gurdy, as trying as to be outraged by flagrant indecency. We may rest confident that no such evils once begun will ever go backward, save through the exercise of legal measures as stern as those that have suppressed the filthy stalls of our wretchedly bad markets, and that should suppress, with tenfold energy, the myriad other nuisances that afflict this long-suffering City.

RAILROAD ABSENTEES.

The recent manifestations of dissatisfaction in the West with some of the railroads are familiar to our readers. We do not propose, in this article, to speak of the particular point—freight charges—in reference to which these complaints are principally made. What we wish to call attention to at present is the circumstance that most of these roads are so largely owned at a distance from that part of the country through which they pass.

It is a general truth which will not be disputed, that it is not in itself considered a good thing for property to be owned in a different place from that in which it is situated. In many cases, indeed, the disadvantages of this are far more than counterbalanced by its benefits. In some, on the other hand, the evil is but little, if at all, mitigated by any good that is produced. Of this latter statement we need no better proof than a simple allusion to Irish absenteeism. That Western railroads are to be thus classed, we certainly would not, in the slightest degree, intimate. At the same time, it is very evident that it would, all things considered, be much better for many parts of the West if they had a greater degree of ownership in these roads. There are, we know, many places where it is impossible for the inhabitants to furnish the capital for this purpose; but it should be remembered that with very many, especially of the landholders, this impossibility is one of their own creating. When a man spends not only all he has, but by giving a heavy mortgage, a great deal that he has not, in purchasing a farm, he is not likely to do much toward enabling the community in which he lives to control its railroads. This is one of the numerous evils incident to the practice of so many Western men, of buying more land than their means will warrant. Unhappily, it is not the only evil arising from this source, nor the greatest.

To expect that men in our Eastern cities, who hold the stock of Western roads, will take the same interest in the welfare of the country on the lines of the roads that the residents there feel, would be to presuppose a much greater degree of disinterestedness than ordinary human nature is apt to manifest. A man in New-York or Boston, who has invested a part of his property in an Illinois or Iowa railroad, is usually concerned about only two points in reference to it. One of these is the amount of income he will receive, and the other is the price at which he can sell if he wishes to do so. Of course, so far as he sees that the prosperity of the people along the line is connected with these points, he feels an interest in that also. But, in many cases, he does not know enough about the people in question to tell with any precision what will or will not contribute to their prosperity. At any rate, his ideas on the subject are usually far less definite than if he lived near the road. This is true even in regard to men who hold large quantities of the stock, and who have taken pains to inform themselves as thoroughly as they can in reference to affairs connected with it. It is, of course, still more the case with those who have bought the stock simply because it was recommended to them as an investment, and whose local knowledge respecting the road, perhaps, goes scarcely further than the fact that it is somewhere "out West."

The holding, directly or indirectly, of so large a proportion of property, not only in railroads but a great many other things, in the West by Eastern capitalists, is a state of affairs which time is gradually modifying. It would be well for Western men to do all they can to accelerate this process. Their debts—or what, if not in form, are in substance their debts—to the older States are too great either for their good or ours. In regard to nothing is this more the case than in respect to railroads. There are thousands of miles of railroad in the West of the stock of which the residents on the line almost literally own exactly nothing. Under such circumstances, if they find that the companies are illiberal or unjust toward them, it certainly ought not to be a matter of great surprise. It is a melancholy fact that railroad men are often selfish; but this trait of character is not exclusively confined to individuals in that particular department of business. Indeed, there have even been instances where persons engaged in agricultural pursuits were not entirely free from it. Whatever the farmers may or may not accomplish by their present movements, it is very certain that they will not greatly mitigate the predominance in human nature of motives of self-interest, or induce, except in rare instances, men a thousand miles from a particular locality to take the same view of its affairs that is taken by those who live there.

REJECTED ADDRESSES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am very glad that you have taken up the subject of the Post-office dead-letter rules. The offense for which you are dead-lettered is presumed to be of kind, not of amount. That is to say, if you put but one 3 cent stamp on a letter which requires two it reaches its destination, and the remaining 3 cents are collected from the receiver; but if you use a 2 cent stamp instead of a 3 cent, or a 1 cent stamp instead of a 2 cent, your missive goes to the Dead-letter Office. This rule is very hard on the public. A city resident often has to write a number of letters requiring 3 cent stamps, and also many requiring 2 cent stamps; if he is in a hurry it often occurs that he puts a 2 cent stamp on a 3 cent letter. For this negligence the penalty is extreme, and it usually falls on the innocent party. For I think you will agree with me that the receipt of the majority of letters written is of more importance to the receiver than to the writer. When a man has a very important communication in his own interest to make to another, he usually sends a telegram, even if he has to explain it by a subsequent letter. Another constant source of annoyance, applying not so much to letters as to manuscripts, proofs, and all sorts of printed matter, is the fact that the postal authorities in different places are by no means of accord as to what stamp is required by a given package. Last year the printing of the Philological Association transactions was delayed a week, because the postal officials of New-York City did not agree with those of Washington, D. C., and Hartford, Conn., about the meaning of "an envelope with open ends."

Last Winter the Postmaster General condescended to vindicate the office rules. And the amount of the vindication was that, to collect the deficiency at the other end, would cause inconvenience to the department. Possibly. But then comes up the question, Is the public made for the convenience of the post-office, or the post-office for the convenience of the public? I myself have no doubt as to the proper answer to this conundrum. CARL BENSON.

LENOX, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1873.

THE TREATMENT OF INFANTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While thanking you for giving insertion to my article on "Infant Mortality," in this day's issue, allow me at the same time to ask the correction of an important error.

In your paper rule No. 4 reads: "Feed a nursing infant on bread and milk only." It should read "Feed a nursing infant on *breast milk only*," which you will at once see is "quite a different thing."

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 8, 1873. E. D.

THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

LIFE AT A VIRGINIA WATERING PLACE—QUIET DAYS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREENBRIER COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA,
Saturday, Aug. 2, 1873.

Every one can find a congenial spot among the springs of Virginia. Over an area of several thousand square miles in the heart of the Alleghany Mountain region there is a vast variety of mineral springs, hot, warm, and cold, containing sulphur, alum, iron, &c., and of these no one can guess the number. The sites of the celebrated springs have been known from the earliest times, and were probably first discovered by the Indians; but in the woods which cover the mountains there are many others, only found to be lost again now, but a source of future wealth to the State in the time to come, when she shall have developed her natural resources and become the main highway to the ocean from the central States.

To-day one sees the springs as they would have appeared twenty years ago. To be sure, the circumstances of the visitors are changed in many ways, and they can now make the journey by train instead of bringing their own carriages; but both the places and the people are the same. Whatever novelties the extension of the railways may bring are yet to come, and people feel that they are repeating the life of the last generation. The season is not very strictly defined at the smaller springs, as people go to them for the most part in search of health; and some of these where the water is warm are kept open all through the Winter. But at the White Sulphur Springs the waters are not so much thought of as the cool and bracing air, the relief from care and labor, and the opportunity of meeting old friends and renewing old acquaintanceships. Here there is always some life from the beginning of July, but those who are free to choose their time come early in August. The hotel there quickly fills up to its entire capacity, (over 1,500,) and the enjoyments of the place are at their height. In September again the numbers diminish, and by the middle of October the house is empty.

Since the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to connect with the Ohio River at Huntingdon, the Sulphur Springs have been easy of access from all directions. This route connects them with the North-west, while the former railroad, whose starting point is Richmond, meets the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Gordonsville, and the Virginia and Tennessee at Charlottesville. From New-York one can go through by train in twenty-four hours, spending the night in the sleeping-car for Washington, and having the remaining twelve hours' ride in daylight, of which one-half is through most beautiful scenery in Upper Virginia. For those who dislike railroad traveling by night, an excellent route is by the Old Dominion line of steamers, which leave New-York on the afternoons of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, arriving in Norfolk at the same hour the following day, and in Richmond early the next morning, in time to catch the morning train on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. This route has many advantages, as the accommodations on the steamers are good, the sail from New-York to Norfolk in the Summer season very enjoyable, and one can count on sleeping all night. This connection can also be made by the Bay line of steamers from Baltimore to Norfolk, and the James River boats to Richmond.

The scenery on the Cincinnati and Ohio Railroad is very grand. About Charlottesville the road begins to rise from the level of the lower part of the State, and continues to ascend till it passes the crest of the Blue Ridge. From this point may be had a view of the beautiful valley which extends from the Blue Ridge to the Alleghanies. Into this we descend, and have to climb the further range in turn. The construction of the road here was a work of enormous labor. Ridge after ridge of mountains had to be crossed or tunneled, and the intermediate spaces filled in. For twenty miles, near Covington, the work was the heaviest which has ever been put on a railway in this country, but it has been well done, and there is no roughness or jolting.

Arrived at the springs, the guest is quickly assigned his quarters, generally in one of the cottages of which there is a circle around the hotel, inclosing twenty-five acres of ground. The early arrivals can secure rooms in the hotel building, but these are soon filled up. Indeed, many prefer to occupy cottages, as in this way they can live in any style they please, receive their friends in their own house, have their meals sent to them, and be independent of everything and everybody. The cottages themselves are marvels of comfort, especially if we consider that they have had almost no repairs since the beginning of the war. The first thing on getting up in the morning is to drink from one to three glasses of the spring water, which though horribly distasteful at first, one soon comes to like. It is served to every one in his room, but those who are fastidious go to the spring on their way to breakfast, and take the water before it has lost any of its gas. One of its virtues seems to be that it can be taken at any time and in any quantity without injury. From six to twelve glasses daily is the customary medicum. Our company represents pretty fairly the society of all the Southern States, but the West has given us a good many this year, and probably more will come in future. There are quite a considerable number from Philadelphia, and a few from New-Jersey and New-York; but Baltimore is the city to which we always owe most. Our life owes none of its charms to excitement. The arrival of the evening train is the only event of interest in the day, and a goodly company always assembles on the piazza to get the first sight of the new arrivals. The morning is spent in bowling, reading, writing, or chatting; the siesta takes up the after-dinner hour; the rest of the day is passed in the drawing-room, and the ball occupies the evening; 11 o'clock sees everything still. Such is our day at the White Sulphur Springs. It is not much to talk about, but every one either has been here before or is coming back again.

A VALUABLE MANUSCRIPT DESTROYED.

The Maine Historical Society, which is one of the most active and spirited organizations of the kind in the country, is making arrangements for holding its annual "field day" in Portland and vicinity, in connection with the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. It is proposed to occupy two day, in fact, one being devoted to explorations, and a general evening meeting in the city for investigation of the local antiquities; and another day to an excursion to one or more of those points near by on the coast which were the scenes of earliest colonization in Maine, and, as the society maintains, in New-England. A preliminary meeting was held in Portland on Wednesday night, and at this it was confidently declared that the forthcoming publication of the society under the editorship of Ex-President Leonard Woods, will be "unquestionably the great historical work of the century." At the same time Rev. W. B. Hayden gave the history of the finding of the Hackluyt manuscript by Rev. Dr. Woods. He said that "Dr. Woods went to Europe and searched the British Museum. In the Parliamentary archives he found the heads of the chapters of that manuscript, but it was lost. He heard of a gentleman living in Wales who had a mania for collecting manuscripts, but he was very retiring and made no acquaintances. Dr. Woods, however, found a lady who knew the gentleman, and she secured him an introduction. He went to Wales to the residence of the manuscript collector, Sir Thomas Phillips, and there, in rooms filled with manuscripts arranged without any regard to order, he found the coveted manuscript. As the possessor would not part with it, it had to be copied. The Hackluyt manuscript decides that Maine was settled before Massachusetts; that owing to a fear that the Spanish would overthrow the English Church in the end of the sixteenth century, it was decided to lay out Maine as a refuge for the English clergy."

A telegram from Brunswick, Me., reports, however, that the house in that town in which Dr. Woods resides, was partly destroyed by fire yesterday morning, and his library, which was valued at $10,000, and is insured, was wholly burnt. Besides the books, the Hakluyt manuscript mentioned above, which Dr. Woods has been for years past preparing for publication, was destroyed. It is not impossible to replace it, but the delay in its publication will be sincerely regretted by scholars, not only in this country but in Europe, to whom Dr. Woods' annotations, from his high standing as a literary and historical authority, will have great value.

WEST POINT.

THE NEW UNIFORM—REVISION OF THE TACTICS—GEN. SEDGWICK'S STATUE—COMPANY DRILL—COLORED TROOPS—THE NEW MANUAL OF ARMS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1873.

Having occasion to stop at the Military Academy to look after a young friend who is going through the course which is to fit him for the position of an officer in the regular army, I was interested to notice several innovations that may be of interest to old soldiers like myself, who, though they have dropped into civil life, remember their old army days.

As I mounted the crest of the hill the first military person I saw was a cavalry soldier marching an indefinite sort of post, more gorgeously attired than in the days when we went soldiering—a cloth helmet, with an abundant yellow plume, on his head, and plenty of yellow trimming on his jacket. The new uniform of the regular army is more showy than it was, and there certainly was room enough for improvement, for both officers and soldiers seem pleased with the change. The former are particularly pleased with the abolition of the old army hat, which was an abomination to every one, as far as dress or beauty is regarded. The fatigue blouse of the officers, too, has been greatly improved, being now cut to the figure, with a neat slashing of broad black braid, and a convenient slitting of the skirt for the scabbard. The broad black stripe on the blue trowsers of the infantry officers reminds one of the old Veteran Reserve Corps, which was composed of disabled officers. It would have been more in keeping if this stripe had been white instead of black, as white is the prevailing color in the infantry facing.

In looking for head-quarters, I found they had been removed from the chapel building, where they used to be, to a separate building of their own. Here I met my old friend, Lieut. Col. R. M. Hall, of the Tenth Infantry, Adjutant of the post, with whom I had a long and pleasant chat. We fought over our fights together, and recalled many incidents of the rebellion, but much of our conversation was too personal to interest the general reader, and need not be noted. I learned among other things that a board was now in session at the Point, revising the present system of tactics, with a view to assimilating that of the three branches of service, so that an officer of infantry, cavalry or artillery would not feel at a loss if called upon to command in either of the other branches of the service. During the war it very frequently happened that officers of cavalry and artillery were given infantry commands, and often handled their troops very awkwardly at division drills, although they were accomplished soldiers. This was especially the case with the older officers. Now the movements of cavalry and infantry by fours, and of the artillery by sections, are so similar, if not exactly the same, and the commands are so nearly identical, that an officer who is proficient in the drill of one arm cannot blunder seriously in either of the others. While we were talking Gen. Emory Upton, Commandant of Cadets, and the author of the present system of tactics, came in. The General is President of the board for the revision of his tactics, and was then on his way to attend one of its sessions. After inviting me to witness the company drill in the afternoon, when he would explain some of the new movements, he hurried off, and I strolled out for a saunter about the Point. As I was passing one corner of the museum sounds of dance music met my ear, so I looked through the window and saw one or two cadets taking lessons in dancing. The terpsichorean art is not only tolerated at the Point, but the younger class of cadets are compelled to take lessons in dancing all the first year of their stay at the Academy. This instruction is continued during the second year, but becomes optional. The intention in these dancing lessons is to make the cadets graceful and at ease in society and to counteract any tendency to awkwardness they may acquire in the setting-up drill.

The place looks just as it did any time this ten or fifteen years, the same amount of grass and of bare spots, apparently the same battery of artillery as aforetimes, and the tents of the encampment in the same little grove of trees. There is now a bronze statue of Major Gen. Sedgwick in the north-western corner, which looks provokingly like "Uncle John," and yet has not the expression of countenance which "his boys" so well remember in their commander. On the left breast of the General hangs the badge of the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, which he commanded at the time of his death. An Austrian officer who recently visited the Academy inquired who this officer was, and how it happened he was decorated with the Iron Cross of Saxony—the Sixth Corps badge resembling that decoration. As his escort's knowledge of German was somewhat limited, it was decidedly difficult for him to explain to his visitor the exact significance of the badge, and it was probably repeated at home in Vienna that there was an officer of distinction in America who had been decorated with a Saxon Order.

It was not the proper time for visiting camp, but I desired to pay my respects to Lieut. Col. Conrad, Second Infantry, who is in charge of one of the cadet companies, so the Cadet Lieutenant of the guard sent me to his tent under the escort of a corporal. It was a strange sensation for me to be marched through camp under escort in this fashion, and I fancied myself the prisoner of little Corporal Gale, who marched at my side, with his diminutive breech-loader. The corporal was soldier all through; each time we passed the color-line I noticed he saluted something that did not catch my eye, but upon inspection, I noticed it was the colors which lay furled upon the stack of arms. My friend, the Colonel, was sleeping so peacefully when we arrived at his tent, that I had not the heart to disturb him, knowing, as I did, he must soon go on drill again; so I consigned myself again to the care of *mon petit* corporal, and was marched out of camp without hurting anything, or anybody, so far as heard from.

COMPANY DRILL.

As the clock on the tower struck 5, the drum sounded drill-call, and three companies of cadets fell in for drill. As all the late third, now the second, class are on leave, there were no sergeants for the companies, their places being temporarily taken by members of the third class, corporals acting as sergeants. The companies were commanded respectively by Lieut. Col. Conrad, and Lieuts. Mills and Stretch. The principal points noticeable in the drill were the restoration of the platoon movements. As Gen. Upton said, who soon joined me, "We found the old drill, 'fours, right,' 'fours left,' &c., too monotonous, so we brought back platoon movements again. We have also made some changes in the manual, so that it can be used by cavalry with carbines as well as infantry with muskets. We are hard at work revising the system, and are determined to get it as near right this time as possible. Experience has suggested to me some modifications, and we receive criticisms from each of the four instructors in tactics on duty here. Gen. Sherman is somewhat impatient over the time we take, but we want to avoid mistakes, and, therefore, must move slowly. I have what I consider a decided improvement in skirmishing. Let us suppose two lines have been engaged, and one has repulsed the other, but the victors have suffered so severely that the commandant does not dare to advance in line. Still he wants to feel the enemy, and keep up the firing as they retreat. He then commands any number, say 'No. 4 as skirmishers.' Each No. 4 man of the front rank steps forward, marching straight to the front, and we have a line of skirmishers without losing any time in deployment. No. 4's place in the front rank is supplied by his rear-rank man. If we want to reinforce this line, we can command, 'No. 3 as skirmishers,' and so on, a plan I consider decidedly in advance of any that has been heretofore in use."

I think military men generally will agree with the General on that point. While I was talking with the General, he tried some experiments in distance with Lieut. Stretch's company in executing "right forward, fours right!" as to whether it was necessary for the first four to shorten the step or not. We concluded it was, for unless they did, distance was sure to be lost. The movement, "left about," has been added to cavalry drill, the file-closers darting through the intervals as in infantry. This has been found entirely practicable at the drill in the riding-hall and on the plain of the squadron of cavalry stationed here.

COLORED TROOPS.

After the drill we adjourned to the Commandant's tent in camp, where Major Gen. Gilmore and several other officers joined the party. The conversation turned upon the recent reports from San Antonio, Texas, where the officers of colored troops are reported as having professed to be unable to command their men. The general opinion seemed to be that colored troops were harder to discipline than white troops, and this they seemed to resent discipline as if they thought it an approach to the servitude they had endured before emancipation. An officer who had been in charge of San Antonio Arsenal said that he had noticed that colored troops used much more supplies than white troops, and were on this account much more expensive to keep in the field. They were not provident about themselves or anything they had issued to them.

The officer now stationed at San Antonio, in command of the colored troops under Gen. Augur, is the son of a late West Point professor, and is considered a fine officer, hence it is hard to believe this avowal of his inability to command his men. Gen. Gilmore, who had had colored troops under his command, thought if they were endeavoring to avenge some fancied insult they would be harder to manage than white troops. These remarks are valuable because they were all made by persons who evidently had no prejudice against colored soldiers, as such, but were calmly and frankly giving their opinion as unprejudiced observers.

THE PARADE AND MANUAL OF ARMS.

While we were talking, the color-corporal, with his guard, came for the colors, and we went out to witness dress-parade. There was the same faultless alignment as of old, the same promptness and accuracy in details, the same steadiness in line, and perfect immobility while the music was beating off, which has always characterized these ceremonies since the Academy was established. While the parade was going on Gen. T. H. Ruger, the Superintendent, came on the ground, a fine-looking officer, perhaps forty years old, who looks young in a position so long filled by the mature Gen. Delafield. But the General graduated in the engineers, and is not the only man in the army who wears the Colonel's eagle before time has begun to grizzle his hair. He is much liked as Superintendent, and the Academy certainly flourishes under his care. The principal innovations I noticed in the manual of arms were the command "right shoulder—arms," instead of "right shoulder shift—arms," "left shoulder arms," and "secure arms," on the right side. Cavalrymen could not secure on the left on account of the sabre. In "left shoulder" from "right shoulder" the piece is held in front of the body, rammer to the front, thrown slightly up to give an opportunity to change the hands, and then laid on the shoulder, barrel outward. In "secure" the piece is thrown slightly forward, the barrel turned to the front, and it then falls naturally into its proper position, with the lock under the right arm. But all these matters will soon be made clear in the new tactics which are now being rapidly pushed through the press as fast as revised.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mrs. Charles S. Stratton, (Tom Thumb's wife) fell down a flight of stairs at her home in Middleborough, Mass., on Thursday, and badly injured her spine and head.

A private dispatch from Hon. J. Lothrop Motley, received in Boston by cable on Thursday, characterizes the published report in regard to his illness, which was telegraphed from London on Wednesday, as "absurdly exaggerated." The physician attending him says that there was no paralysis, and Mr. Motley was out driving on the very day the dispatch was published.

The condition of Hon. John P. Hale, of New-Hampshire, has lately much improved, and is now more hopeful than at any other time since the fall by which he fractured his hip. The parts of the bone seem to be slowly uniting, and it is thought probable that he will, after all, fully rally from the prostration in which the accident left him. Of course he will remain practically crippled, but considering the nature of the accident, and his age and recent state of health, even this rallying is quite remarkable, and betokens considerable vitality yet remaining.

Practical jokes are often objectionable, and picking one's teeth with a penknife never commendable; and Frederick Hilton, a young man residing in Detroit, Mich., is a new convert to the truth of these two assertions. He was standing on a corner of Second-street, in that city, on Wednesday, quietly engaged in picking his teeth with a blade of his knife, when a waggish acquaintance came along and gave his elbow a push. By this push the blade of his knife was so firmly wedged between two of his teeth, and the pain was so great, that Frederick was compelled to go to a dentist and have one of the teeth loosened.

There has been a bit of romance in the life of Hon. William Allen, whom the Straightout Democrats of Ohio have nominated for Governor, and it involves another. The Columbus *State Journal* tells the two stories thus: At the beginning of the political campaign in 1830, when Allen was nominated for Congress by the Democrats, and McArthur, the Whig Governor, was a candidate for re-election, Allen was the lover of McArthur's daughter, and between them there was an engagement to be married. But it is said that after McArthur's defeat, the Governor broke off the matrimonial engagement, and the lady married a Kentucky gentleman, who died before the expiration of Allen's term in the House. Gov. McArthur died about the same time. At this point comes in another little romance. A gentleman who was an ultra Democrat, and a great admirer of the then rising young man, Allen G. Thurman, had a daughter, who, much to her father's chagrin, married a Whig. In making his will, the old gentleman disposed of the property to his daughter in such a way that the Whig husband could not acquire title in it. This lady also became a widow; she afterward met Allen G. Thurman, and is now Mrs. Senator Thurman. It was at the wedding of Judge Thurman that Mr. Allen again met Miss McArthur, (by this time the widow of the Kentucky gentleman.) The old love was renewed; they were married, and lived happily together until the death of Mrs. Allen, which occurred before the expiration of Mr. Allen's Senatorial term. Mr. Allen has since been a widower.

A COMPLIMENT FOR THE FREEDMEN.

From the Detroit Tribune.

"Evil communications corrupt good manners." The New-York *Tribune*, "founded by Horace Greeley," is an example. Here is the way in which it begins an editorial upon the recent Virginia Republican Convention:

> "It was a curious convention—the one at Lynchburg, Va., on Wednesday. It was a very hot day in a very hot season in a very hot climate, *and the convention was one-half of colored delegates. Elements enough here to make a very moist and fragrant session of it.*"

The convention was certainly not above criticism; but it will not be injured by this sort of criticism, which reminds the reader of the New-York *World* and Brick Pomeroy. And *this* is the style of the journal "founded by Horace Greeley." To what base uses may we come at last!

THE OHIO CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Convention of Ohio, which has taken a recess until Dec. 2, apparently is not held in very high esteem by the Cincinnati *Gazette*. It concludes an article devoted to its "work" thus: "In fine, in nothing that the Convention has yet done has it shown any perception of the low character, usurpations, and failures of the present Constitution, nor any capabilities to rise to the needs of the government of a great State. All its ideas and methods seem petty and low. It accepts the present Constitution as a model, and proposes little more than to add more legislation to it; whereas it would not be difficult to prove to the satisfaction of any impartial and intelligent tribunal that nearly every peculiar feature which the last Convention placed in our Constitution has proved a failure. That body fancied wisdom died with it. If we judge by the results of its works, it was the most assinine body of which we have any record. It will stand pre-eminent in this quality unless the present body shall surpass it. So far the Convention offers no promise that its work will remedy any of the evils of the present Constitution, or add any improved features of importance enough to justify a change. It is not likely that its work will be accepted by the people."

MAINE DEMOCRATIC DO-NOTHINGS.

A report comes from Maine that some of the Democrats in that State are advocating that their coming State Convention make no nomination for Governor—the only officer there elected on a general ticket. The origin of the movement is traced to the south-eastern section of the State, where, it is said, a majority of the Democracy are decidedly in favor of it. The report is scarcely credible, although perhaps it makes but little difference whether it is true or false, for the Republicans of the Pine Tree State have fallen into the way of electing their ticket, and it is not probable they will care whom they beat now. It may be remarked that one of the names mentioned for the Democratic nomination, by those who believe in making a square fight, is Joseph Titcomb, of Kennebunk, who, twenty years ago, was a member of the State Senate, and who now clings with remarkable tenacity to the primitive beliefs of the old-school Democracy.

THE CENTENNIAL BUILDING.

SELECTION OF THE PLANS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SELECTION—CONDITIONS OF THE SECOND COMPETITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—This afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the Committee on the Selection of Plans for the Centennial Exposition buildings completed their labors, and announced that they had selected ten of the most meritorious among the forty which had been submitted to them. They accordingly drew up the following report:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8, 1873.

In pursuance of the advertisement for proposals issued by this committee, April 1, 1873, the committee have received forty-three preliminary sketches of designs for the Centennial Anniversary buildings. From this number ten have been selected, and $1,000 awarded to each of the successful competitors. The following is a list of the plans selected, to wit: No. 9, Americanus—architect, Samuel Sloan, No. 152 South Fourth-street, Philadelphia; No. 11, Lexington, Yorktown—architects, John McArthur, Jr., No. 1,334 Chestnut-street, and Joseph M. Wilson, No. 233 South Fourth-street, Philadelphia; No. 15, G. L. R.—architect, John C. Sidney, No. 204 South Fifth-street, Philadelphia; No. 20, M. U.—architect, I. S. Fairfax, Wheeling, W. Va.; No. 22, Pavilion Plan—architect, Calvert Vaux, No. 110 Broadway, New-York; No. 22—architects, Thomas M. Plowman & Co., corner Ninth and D streets, Washington, D. C.; No. 23, Esto Perpetua—architects, Collins & Autenrieth, No. 410 Walnut-street, Philadelphia; No. 24, 1876-1976—architects, Francis R. Gathel, No. 1,028 Wallace-street, and Stephen Rush, Jr., No. 1,308 Green-street; No. 25, "Carbon"—J. A. Vrydagh, Terre Haute, Ind., and E. T. Heiner, Terre Haute, Ind.; No. 32—architects, C. Clark, No. 410 Walnut-street, and H. A. & J. P. Sims, No. 426 Walnut-street, Philadelphia. These ten plans will be returned to their authors respectively for a second competition.

Conditions, Requirements, and Awards of the Second Competition.—The conditions and instructions issued for the first competition, so far as they relate to the details of the building, are still in force. Each of the above-named architects will receive from the Secretary of the commission a set of photographic copies of the ten selected designs, with printed descriptions of each, upon a written statement being received by the Secretary that he intends to enter for the second competition. The plans submitted for the second competition must also show, in regard to the art gallery, the most approved arrangements as to light and proper distribution of wall space. The memorial building, which is to be permanent in its construction, must form a conspicuous architectural feature in connection with the temporary buildings, and remain an isolated building, suitable for public meetings, museum, and exhibition purposes. The temporary buildings, being connected with the memorial building, whether they be rectangular, elliptical, semi-elliptical, circular or semicircular, must admit of the dual application of the systematic and geographical classification. The competitors must show distinctly on the block plan the system of railroad communication throughout the grounds and buildings which they would propose as the best means for transportation of visitors and freight; an estimate of the cost of the art gallery; an estimate of the cost of the memorial building; an estimate of the cost of the temporary building; a statement of the time required to execute the designs, provided the drawings are put under way by Oct. 1, and sufficiently advanced to begin laying the foundations on Nov. 1 next; a statement giving as much information as possible in regard to the materials to be used, the plans and accompanying papers to be forwarded to the Secretary of the United States Centennial Commission on or before Sept. 20, 1873. As soon as possible thereafter the Committee on Plans and Architecture will award to the author of one design the sum of $10,000. It is to be distinctly understood that all designs and papers submitted for the final competition shall, on being so submitted, become the property of the United States Centennial Commission. The successful competitor, before receiving the award, will be called upon to furnish detailed drawings and specifications, sufficient to illustrate and explain clearly the principal parts of his design. The Committee on Plans and Architecture claim the right, before making a decision in the final competition, to hold personal interviews with the competitors themselves, for the purpose of hearing any further explanations that may be deemed necessary. Those designs not selected in the first competition will be sent to the proper parties upon written application being made to the Secretary of the Commission, No. 904 Walnut-street, Philadelphia. The nine plans remaining of the award in the second competition will be conspicuously exhibited in the art gallery of the exhibition in 1876.

By direction of the Committee on Plans and Architecture.

JAMES E. DEXTER,
Secretary of the Committee on Plans and Architecture.

THE LATE GEORGE W. CASS.

Of Mr. George W. Cass, Sr., brother of Gen. Lewis Cass, who died in Dresden, Ohio, on Wednesday, at the age of eighty-seven years and six months, the Pittsburg *Gazette* thus speaks: "The deceased was a man of great intellect and sound reasoning powers, and had he taken to public life would have become a man of marked distinction. Singularly unobtrusive, however, he always preferred a quiet life, void of all ostentatious display. Although never taking a prominent part in politics, he had been a Whig, and was strong in the faith of the Republican Party, but his ambition never spurred him on to political preferment, and in this respect he was content to keep aloof from an active participation in the struggles and results of political parties. Mr. Cass moved westward with his father's family, Major Jonathan Cass, from New-Hampshire, in 1796. After his father purchased the military section on the Muskingum River, he moved his family to the then new home, in 1801. It is here Mr. Cass has spent a long quiet, and happy life. By the affection and power of love his children had for him they all hastened to gather around his death-bed. They consisted of his oldest son, Gen. Geo. W. Cass, of Pittsburg, his daughter, Augusta, and sons Dr. Abner and Dr. Edward. Gen. Garfield, after calling upon the deceased, wrote the following: 'I called on the venerable Geo. W. Cass to-day, whose high character, marked ability, and wonderful memory, made an hour spent in his company long to be remembered. His relatives have the sympathies of all in their great affliction, and his name will be held in kindly remembrance by all who were fortunate enough to have formed his acquaintance.'"

A COMPLETE FAILURE.

Either a very imaginative young man has died recently in Davenport, Iowa, or another, almost as badly affected, has furnished the *Gazette*, of that place, with the story which follows: "One of the leading citizens of North Davenport had an only daughter, who was betrothed to a young man of fair promise, a clerk in a leading commercial house at Dubuque. His visits to the city were regular, and arrangements had been made for an immediate union, when the bride-elect was stricken down with typhoid fever, and, in spite of all that skill and care could do, died. After the melancholy journey to Oakdale the young man returned to Dubuque. Nervous fever set in, and a peculiar hallucination seized him that his lost one was present in the room draped in the same garb which had enveloped her clay. All remonstrance was in vain. He minutely described her dress, her appearance, and her position in his chamber. Even when his parents or friends would sit or stand where he declared her to be, he saw her glide away and take another place. This went on for weeks, and the patient was gradually sinking under the physical and nervous excitement when a friendly ruse was tried to cure him of his ecstacy. Coming to Davenport, his mother found that the funeral garments were purchased of C. & M., and made by a Mrs. B. She procured the material, had it made up, and returning, a young lady as near in height and appearance as could be found was dressed to resemble his deceased love, and during one of his fevered and brief slumbers was introduced into the room, taking her seat in a shaded corner. His awakening was anxiously watched, and sanguine hopes of removing his hallucination were indulged in. He awoke at length, and, turning his eyes in the direction of the pious fraud, stared with fixed eyeballs for a few seconds, then raising himself almost upright in his bed, flung his arms aloft, and shrieking in an unearthly voice: 'My God, *there are two of them!*' fell back and expired."

A CHILD'S WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

A little child, one and a half years old, fell into an open well, twenty-seven feet deep, in Brighton, Monroe County, on Tuesday afternoon, and was rescued comparatively unharmed. The well is near its father's home, and an elder sister, who had been to draw a bucket of water, left it uncovered for the moment. Before she could return the child ran to the well, and while looking in lost its balance and fell to the bottom. Its father and two men who were busy at work were sent for, and arrived in about ten minutes. One of the men descended into the well, and found the little fellow standing up in the water, (which, fortunately, was only about fifteen inches in depth,) holding up his little hands, patiently waiting for his rescuer. A rope was let down, fastened about the waist of the child, and he was carefully drawn up. He never uttered a scream, but upon being landed safely clapped his hands, and appeared well pleased with his adventure. Not a scratch could be found on his body, and in a few minutes thereafter he was playing about the yard, as if nothing unusual had happened to him.

THE NATIONAL REGATTA.

CIRCULAR OF THE SARATOGA ROWING ASSOCIATION.

The Rowing Association of Saratoga Springs has issued the following circular to the 300 or more rowing associations and clubs in the United States and British Provinces. The circular sets forth that the regatta will hold for two days, and will be open to all regularly organized amateur rowing clubs in the United States and British Provinces. The races on the first day, Sept. 11, will be for pair-oared and single-scull shells; the second day, Sept. 12, for double-scull and four-oared shells. It adds:

All the races will be free, but an entrance fee of $20 for each boat will be required at the time of entering, as an evidence of good faith, to be returned if the boat entered draws into line. A prize will be awarded to each of the winners in a race, including the Grand Challenge Cups for four-oared shells, and single-scull shells for the championship. Total value of prizes, $2,000. Entries must be sent on or before Sept. 1, addressed "Saratoga Rowing Association, Saratoga, N. Y."

The distance in the single, double, and pair oared races will be two miles—one mile to a stake-boat and return. In the four-oared shell race the distance will be three miles—one and a half miles to a stake-boat and return.

The Saratoga Rowing Association, in announcing their regatta for the 11th and 12th of September, desire it to be known among amateur rowers wishing to compete, that they will use every exertion to make this the grandest aquatic event of the period. The association, being composed of over 150 gentlemen, all prominent and influential residents of Saratoga, is a sufficient guarantee of a fulfillment of all promises made.

Saratoga Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, having a clear, unobstructed rowing course in a straight line five miles long by one wide, with no current, situated about four miles from the principal hotels, accessible by a broad, macadamized road, and pronounced by the American and English contestants in the international regatta of 1871, the most superb rowing course in the world.

The association will provide transportation for boats and crews from the Saratoga Railroad Station to the lake and return, free of expense, and will make arrangements to furnish all contestants with return tickets to their homes, free, boats included.

Upon application, the association will attend to securing good and reasonable accommodations for crews, in advance of their arrival, either at the lake or in Saratoga. They will arrange for a moderate and uniform rate of fare to the lake in public conveyances. They will have a committee in daily attendance at the lake to attend to any requirements that may be needed by contestants. In short, the association will exercise the utmost vigilance to see that extortion (which is not a characteristic of Saratoga) is practiced nowhere within their jurisdiction.

Individuals or crews entering must forward a certificate, properly authenticated, containing their name or names, name and location of club to which they belong, name of boat and class, dimensions and builder, colors, and copy of their club by-laws, if printed. No member of a club will be allowed to compete unless his membership dates in such club previous to July 1, 1871. Amateurs only will be allowed to row.

The association defines an amateur to be a person who has never rowed in regattas, unrestricted or open to all comers, and who has not rowed for money or has been willing to be matched to row for money since May 1, 1872, and who is a member of a regularly organized amateur rowing club, and has not been engaged to train any person or crew for any compensation whatever.

The rules of the regatta shall be those printed in Englehardt's *American Rowing Almanac*, governing American regattas.

COMMITTEES.

Regatta—W. A. Hamilton, J. W. Kimball, Benjamin F. Brady, J. B. Finlay, W. A. Costar, Henry Leslie.
Reception—C. F. Southgate, George W. Smith, M. W. Davison, D. M. Main, George W. Mitchell.
Qualification—W. H. Bockes, W. A. Hamilton, W. A. Costar.
Transportation of Crews—H. A. Van Dorn, C. E. Benedict, John Campbell, James H. Breslin, Hon. James M. Marvin.
Printing and Advertising—J. C. Shepherd, W. A. Patterson, Charles E. Leland.
Public Conveyances—C. W. Shepherd, Major W. W. Leland, Hon. H. H. Hathorn.
Finance—George L. Ames, Judge C. S. Lester, J. H. White.

THE ROWING TRIP TO NEW-ORLEANS.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Telegraph* says that the 'Cloud" farce of rowing from Philadelphia to New-Orleans ended on Wednesday, and it adds: "The rower, who arrived via the Pennsylvania Railroad from Harrisburg on Tuesday morning, lounged about the city, the subject of considerable curiosity and attention during that day, and in the evening exhibited himself and boat at Trimble's Varieties, an arrangement having been made with the managers so to do. The boat remained at the theatre during the whole of the night. As he left Harrisburg at noon on Monday by cars he has certainly not rowed twenty-five miles per day since that time, and has otherwise violated the purported articles of agreement by sleeping on shore. Yesterday morning the rower got into his boat, and after pulling about the river a little while started down the stream, with several of his late companions casting indignant epithets at him from the shore. Some time ago a gentleman giving the name of Jones arrived in this city and announced himself as the advance agent of Cloud. It was his intention to work up the excitement previous to the oarsman's appearance, and then make him the object of exhibition at so much a head. Cloud, it appears, did not keep him properly posted as to his movements, and on his arrival here made acquaintances and engagements for himself. Having quarreled, Jones now declares that Cloud's whole journey is a farce; that no wager was ever made—no $5,000 put up; that the object from the start was to deceive the public and make money by frequent exhibitions of the man in the towns along the river between Pittsburg and New-Orleans. He says the scheme would have succeeded admirably had Cloud kept sober, but that frequent drops of brandy at Harrisburg put him in such a condition that he didn't know what he was doing and couldn't keep his mouth shut. It is not probable that Cloud will complete his trip, and it is certain that if he does he will not be entitled to the credit of rowing from Philadelphia to New-Orleans."

A CONNECTICUT SAVINGS BANK.

The case of the savings bank at New-Milford, Conn., has attracted some attention in the last report of the Bank Commissioner of the State. "In this instance," says the Bank Commissioner, "no cash account was kept at all, and the funds of the institution were kept with the private funds of the Treasurer, he himself keeping no private cash account, no ledger account being kept of his earnings or his loans, and, indeed, no ledger accounts at all being kept except with individual depositors. His practice being, at such times as it was necessary for him to make a statement of the condition of the bank, for him to ascertain from his ledger the aggregate balance due his depositors from a memorandum book, the amount of interest received and expenses paid, and having no account by which he could determine what his assets should amount to, if there was any excess in his assets over what was called for by this process, he claimed such excess as his own private property." The Commissioner remarks "that great injustice was liable to be done to depositors by so loose a manner of keeping the accounts of the banks, as no errors could be detected without a cash account, and in the event of any neglect to enter a deposit, or interest received, the amount not entered would inure to the benefit of the Treasurer himself." The Commissioner directed that the proper books should be opened for keeping the accounts of the bank, with which direction the Treasurer has complied; but when an investigation was proposed he opposed it, unless it was made by his friends. It was determined some time since to add six trustees to the old board, and afterward a meeting was called to elect them. When the hour for holding it arrived, those present determined to proceed at once to elect the new corporators. This plan, however, was not entirely successful, for at five minutes past the time for opening the meeting, just as the vote was about to be perfected says the New-Milford *Journal*, four trustees appeared, and a general discussion upon the expediency of investigating the condition of the bank, resulted in the outspoken opposition of the Treasurer, unless, as above stated, it was made by his friends.

A BALLOONIST'S DESCENT.

The Philadelphia *Record* gives the following account of a balloonist's ascent and somewhat dangerous descent on Wednesday evening: "About 7 o'clock Mons. Buisley, with his hot-air balloon, ascended from Point Airy, giving a trapeze performance as the balloon arose to a height of about 300 feet. The air-vessel took a north-east direction, and soon began to descend very rapidly. When opposite the upper end of Smith's Island the gymnast struck the water, and his cries for help were answered by the ferry-boat America, the crew of which lifted Mons. Buisley aboard in an exhausted condition. The balloon drifted up the river to Cooper's Point, where it was secured. The aeronaut, when he landed at the West Jersey Ferry, started on a run for his aerial vessel in his professional dress, made of bespangled cloth, followed by hundreds of boys and men, who were hooting and yelling at his heels."

THE SOUTH.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS—HEEDLESS METHOD OF CONDUCTING BUSINESS—PLANTATION LIFE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SELMA, Ala., Saturday, Aug. 2, 1873.

The shadow that darkens the agricultural prospects of the South is poverty. The merchants have had to make advances to the planters, who have mortgaged their lands, their stock, and their crops for payment. Hiring labor by promise of a part of the crop has proved a wasteful and extravagant system. The negroes, having no interest beyond their share of the crop, cannot be induced to work upon the fences or ditches, and the former are dilapidated, the latter choked with weeds and filled with soil. Each succeeding crop is, in consequence, poorer than the last. The planter's share is insufficient for his own needs, and to repay the advances made by the merchant or factor, not unfrequently he is unable to repay any part of it, and, besides, has to get a further advance for supplies the next season. In this way, both the planters and merchants are embarrassed, and the latter involve with them the bankers and Northern merchants. Such was the prevalent state of affairs as it was depicted to me. Without improvement in culture, so as to insure better or more reliable crops, I do not see where this condition of things is to end, except in general bankruptcy. But I do not see how this improvement is to be brought about. One of the causes of deterioration is found in the very fact of this prevalent poverty. They cannot hire laborers and pay them wages. They cannot, therefore, command or control the labor in such a manner as to prevent the land from growing less productive year by year.

This untoward condition of the agricultural interest is freely commented on at the South. They confess their inability to cope with the circumstances that have fallen upon them. They believe that free labor is more satisfactory and profitable than slave labor, when controlled and directed by those who understand it. They admit—nay, stronger than that—they protest that slavery has been the curse of the South. Not once did I hear, even while descanting upon their helplessness under the new order of things, the remotest wish that slavery might be restored, or a regret that it was destroyed. They feel that there is, under the new system, a possibility of development such as the old order never could have given promise of. But to achieve it they want northern men, with their enterprise, energy, experience, ingenuity, and capital. This is the demand everywhere. So far from expressing any prejudice or opposition it was the unanimous voice of all with whom I conversed or whom I heard express themselves, that northern men should come down there and avail themselves of the resources of the country under the present favorable conditions for investment, to build up the waste places. And I cannot doubt, from what I saw, that northern energy and thrift, combined with a very moderate capital, would produce wonderful results in that region. If I had $5,000 which I was disposed to invest in agriculture, I fully believe I could get much greater returns from it at the South than at the West. It is all folly to say that a Northern man cannot raise cotton because he does not understand it. He can learn the peculiarities of cotton raising in one season, and after that will begin to give points to his Southern neighbors derived from his own experience and observation.

One thing a Northern man would do which planters do not. He would see that his farm or plantation produced at least all of the coarser food required for his family and help. He would raise his own corn and pork—and these are the staples of Southern living. In many households of men who own and till their plantations little more is found, and these not always of their own raising.

The conditions of society, the character of the intelligence, the opportunities for education are not, it must be admitted, such as Northern men prize. But neither are they in the pioneer regions of the West. The South is as yet sparsely populated, and the conditions of a sparse population obtain among them. If ever emigration sets in to that region it will create its own social conditions as it does elsewhere. The one institution that molded the social order of things at the South is now removed, and though the present generation cannot change its order of thought and action, the one coming upon the stage will take on a character derived from the new atmosphere that surrounds it. And this change is constantly going on. One good feature of its growth and progress is that the old generation does not stand in its way. Unchanging themselves, they do not oppose change, but welcome it.

And yet for a time, and we may say for a long time, the average Northern farmer would find his surroundings at the South anything but congenial. The ways of the people, the modes of life, the current of thought and action, are all unlike what he has been accustomed to. He would not like it. For this reason I could not urge the experiment of emigration to the South to be made by any single householder. Three or four families going together may do very well. They can make society for each other, though of course not in a spirit of exclusiveness that should seem to repel the society of others.

Hospitality, warm-hearted, generous, and sincere, is characteristic of the Southern people whom I saw. I believe they would give a hearty and cordial welcome to any stranger who should cast his lot with them, and with mutual good feeling, respect, and good faith, relations could not fail to be cordial and friendly.

I hope to see the day when there will be a better acquaintance between the Northern and Southern people, founded on intercourse thus established and promoted.

THE COST OF A COFFEE-POT.

A gentleman residing in Covington, Ky., lately conceived the idea of importing a superior coffee-pot for the use of his wife, who takes especial pride in producing an excellent cup of that beverage. The result of the experiment the Cincinnati *Commercial* tells, the material portions of its statement being included in the following:

He purchased the article at a cost of $9 in gold—really cheap considering the material and make of the utensil—but the importation of the business is what bothered him. Of course he employed a New-York broker, the proprietor of a European express company, George Stoker by name, who stoked the charges up so lively that our friend has been in a blaze of wrath ever since. But here is the little bill to speak for itself:

Duty on $12, at 40 per cent	$4 80
Premium on gold for duties, 45 per cent	2 16
Permit, 20 cents; bond, —; postage, 16 cents; cooperage, —	36
Custom-house fees, $1 50; storage, $1; cartage, $1	3 50
Revenue stamp, 50 cents; appraisement, 20 cents; brokerage, $3 50	4 20
Packing	50
Commission	25
Freight, from Bremen, Lot No. 436	5 30
	$21 07
Collection by Adams Express Company	75
Total	$21 82

GIANT POWDER ON THE LAKES.

Complaint is made of the unlawful shipment of giant powder on lake propellers, and the Detroit *Post* records the seizure of the propeller Arctic, at Marquette, for having on board eighty kegs of the dangerous explosive, marked "putty," in violation of law. The act to provide for the better security of life on board vessels, &c., approved Feb. 28, 1871, contains very stringent provisions regarding the transportation, on vessels carrying passengers, of gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, naphtha, kerosene, or other explosive or inflammable substances. It provides that only very limited quantities of such articles may be shipped at one time, and then only in properly-secured casks or boxes distinctly marked with the name of the substance therein contained. It holds the parties who ship any such article in violation of the law guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a penalty of $2,000 each. It holds the vessel and her officers in a penalty of $500, and the vessel may be seized and sold in default of payment. The *Post* says: "The United States District Attorney in this city has ascertained that considerable quantities of these terribly explosive substances have been shipped to Lake Superior from time to time in packages marked as merchandise, contrary to the express provisions of the law above referred to. He has therefore reported the case to Washington, and awaits instructions as to proceeding. The giant powder was seized by the Collector of Customs at Marquette, and is held by him, subject to confiscation and sale. The parties who shipped it are known, and in all probability they will be proceeded against criminally. It appears that the boat had on board on one trip 4,000 pounds, enough to have blown her and all on board into smithereens had the slightest accident occurred."

TRIP OF A BOTTLE.

A long journey by a bottle is thus spoken of by the Ogdensburg *Journal*: "A bottle was picked up in Clement's Bay, Lisbon, in this county, July 31, in which was found a card bearing the following in pencil-mark: 'July 13, 1873. Bottle from Niagara Falls; Peter and Mary B. Grove. Long may she wave. Steamer Athenian.' It may be a matter of interest to Peter and Mary to know that their bottle has made the passage of Lake Ontario, all right."

CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 8.—Consignments of pictures and other works of art have reached the Custom-house here this week, from London, Paris, and Dusseldorf, intended for the approaching Cincinnati Industrial Exposition. It is now certain that the Art department will make an unusual display. Besides liberal European contributions, the first artists in this country, and prominent art-dealers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, have agreed to exhibit their best pictures. Spaces for 400 fine engravings have already been secured.

SANGUINARY INDIAN FIGHT.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 8.—A dispatch from Elm Creek, Neb., states that on Tuesday morning, while a party of Pawnee Indians were hunting near the Republican River, on Blackwood Creek, they were surprised and attacked by a large body of Sioux, and a bloody fight ensued, resulting in the defeat of the Pawnees, who lost about 100, comprising some of the best men of the tribe, and most of their horses, arms and game. The Pawnees were pursued twenty-five or thirty miles, and only escaped when night came on.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC SURVEY.

The following telegraphic dispatch has been received from Gen. Rosser by Mr. Roberts, the Chief Engineer:

BISMARCK, Dakota, July 31, 1873.

W. Milnor Roberts:

The survey was completed to O'Fallon's Creek on the 28th inst. and connected with the survey of last year. The party crossed to the north side, and will run a new line at once to Pompey's Pillar. The line is greatly improved by the survey, and the country is better. The survey is twenty-one miles shorter and the work lighter than by the survey of 1871. Particulars by mail in a few days. T. L. ROSSER.

CITY HALL NOTES.

It was rumored at the City Hall, yesterday, that Mayor Havemeyer had decided upon a plan to break the Aldermanic combination, with a view to have his nominations for police justices confirmed. The plan is to allow each of two of the opposing Aldermen to select a candidate, on condition that they shall array themselves on the side of the Mayor's supporters.... Controller Green and Mr. Beers, of the Council of Political Reform, had interviews with the Mayor yesterday.... The Controller has appointed Mr. Cruikshank to examine the most available sites for a new City Prison, and report the result at the next meeting of the Commission which has charge of the work.

KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE, that it may be promptly administered in all sudden attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, darrhea, colic, or any similar affection, for which Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam is an effectual remedy. At this season of the year, every family will find it a useful and necessary curative.—*Exchange.*

A FOUR THOUSAND DOLLAR GIFT TO THE LAMOILLE RAILROAD.—On Tuesday of last week, Chauncy and Harrison Warner, of Cambridge, paid over to the directors of the Vermont Division Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, $4,000 as a free gift. Some five years ago, when this railroad project was first inaugurated, these men said to the directors that when satisfied that the enterprise was to be a success, they would give the company $2,000 each, and Tuesday they came forward and made good their verbal promise. These Warner brothers are among the largest and best farmers in the valley, and are careful, conservative business men. They show by their acts that they have confidence in the enterprise, and it is admitted on all hands that they are good judges in matters like this.—*St. Johnsbury Caledonian.*

Dr. Colton,

Having returned from the country, will be at his office, No. 19 Cooper Institute, to administer the gas in person to all who desire teeth extracted without pain. Our present scroll number of patients is 67,298.—*Advertisement.*

Nobody buys Wire Spring Trusses that pierce the abdomen, causing death. The Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, holds Rupture night and day, comfortably, till cured.—*Advertisement.*

PILES.—Itching Piles—Use ROSSMAN'S CURE. It never fails. Sold in New-York by John F. Henry. Sent by mail for 50 cents.—*Advertisement.*

Railroad conductors should wear the ELMWOOD or WARWICK COLLAR, because they will keep clean longer and look better than any other.—*Advertisement.*

You will always hear men who know what to eat and how to dine calling for HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE SAUCE at all the best hotels.—*Advertisement.*

LYON'S INSECT POWDER will destroy "big bugs" as well as bed-bugs, red ants, Croton bugs, fleas, &c.—*Advertisement.*

Many Druggists

HAVE BURNETT'S COLOGNE.—*Advertisement.*

See advertisement headed "Opium Eaters," on eighth page.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

THE EUROPEAN EDITION of THE NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General, and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in THE DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of THE TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the World are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

MARRIED.

STEELE—PARKHILL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, by Rev. Dr. McLeod, assisted by Rev. W. Wylie, ADAM STEELE to Miss MARGARET PARKHILL, both of this City.

DIED.

BRUSH.—On Thursday, Aug. 7, 1873, PHILANDER BRUSH, in the 78th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Bedford-street M. E. Church, corner of Morton and Bedford sts., Sunday, Aug. 10, 1873, at 4:30 P. M.

CHANDLER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 6, ELIZA, widow of Adoniram Chandler, in the 72d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., near 7th-av., on Saturday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

DREW.—On Thursday, Aug. 7, MARIA E. DREW, daughter of Henry and Sarah Drew, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents on Sunday, Aug. 10, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

HARRIOTT.—On Thursday, Aug. 7, at White Plains, N. Y., Mrs. THERZA HARRIOTT, widow of the late Israel Harriott, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral from the Memorial M. E. Church, at White Plains, on Sunday, at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives respectfully invited to attend.

HATFIELD.—At Newburg, Aug. 8, AMOS F. HATFIELD, of pleuro-pneumonia.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KING.—At Jamaica, Long Island, in the 83d year of her age, MARY, widow of John A. King, and daughter of the late Cornelius Ray.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Jamaica, on Monday, 11th inst., at 4 P. M.

KROWL.—At Harlem, Aug. 8, after a lingering illness, MARIA TRAPHAGAN, wife of Henry R. Krowl, aged 52 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 52 East 112th-st., on Friday, Aug. 11, at 4½ o'clock.

MOORE.—On the 8th inst. HANNAH M. MOORE, in the 85th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence at Rahway, N. J., on Second day, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MURRAY.—In Williamsburg, on Friday, Aug. 8, 1873, in the 74th year of his age, STEPHEN S. MURRAY.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 490 Humboldt-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Aug. 11, at 2 P. M.

☞ Michigan and Newark papers please copy.

PATTERSON.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 7, EDWARD, infant son of William and Mary T. Patterson, aged 10 months.

Funeral from Grace Church, Plainfield, on Saturday, 9th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M.

PERNELL.—On Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1873, at his residence, No. 25 Clarke-st., ISAAC PERNELL, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Zion Church, corner Bleecker and West 10th sts., on Sunday, Aug. 10, at 12 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

RANDELL.—At Harlem, Aug. 8, EVA, infant daughter of C. H. and Mary A. Randell.

Funeral services on Sabbath afternoon, Aug. 10, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of its parents, Avenue A and 117th-st.

SAGE.—Suddenly, at Hackensack, N. J., Aug. 7, in the 16th year of his age, ROBERT F., son of Leverett H. and Maria Anderson Sage.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 10, at 2:30 o'clock.

SMITH.—At Elizabethport, N. J., Aug. 8, HANNAH M. SMITH, wife of William Smith, in the 40th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place from Grace Church, Elizabethport, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to be present without further notice.

TUTHILL.—At Staten Island, on Thursday, the 7th inst., ANNIE COLLES, infant daughter of Charles E. and the late Louise Tuthill, aged 4 months and 16 days.

Funeral from her father's residence, No. 511 3d-av., on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

VAIL.—At Brookfield Farm, New-Market, N. J., Friday, Aug. 8, 1873, NATHAN, youngest son of Mahlon and the late Eliza C. Vail, aged 16 years, 8 months and 7 days.

Funeral at Grace Church, Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 10, at 4 o'clock P. M.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Claremont Savings Bank, held Aug. 7, 1873, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst our fellow-trustee and Vice President, THOS. P. WAY; and,

Whereas, By such dispensation, we feel that the Claremont Savings Bank has lost a sincere friend and earnest worker; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Board of Trustees of the Claremont Savings Bank, do herewith tender to the family of our late Vice President, THOS. P. WAY, our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to his memory, the President and a committee of the Board of Trustees attend his funeral to-day at 4 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of our deceased Vice President, and also cause the same to be published in two daily papers. DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
Publish this day:

I.
TOO SOON:
A STUDY OF A GIRL'S HEART.
By KATHARINE S. MACQUOID,
Author of "Patty," &c.
8vo, paper. 50 cents.

II.
CASTELAR'S OLD ROME AND NEW ITALY.

OLD ROME AND NEW ITALY. By EMILIO CASTELAR. Translated by Mrs. ARTHUR ARNOLD. 12mo, cloth, $1 75.

* * * "Critical acumen is not, however, the most striking characteristic of the writer of this very remarkable book. Its chief merit lies in the author's love and reverence for human nature, in his perfect trust in the ultimate success of its strivings after all good, and his sympathising appreciation of its past and present struggles with difficulties now inseparable from human existence."—*Examiner, London.*

"We have a delightful series of well-written chapters, which profess simply to be a record of the emotions awakened in the mind of the writer by the marvelous spectacles of Italy. This account of the impressions of a thoughtful and imaginative writer is highly interesting. Some of the chapters are really short, brilliant essays, in which grave reflections are to be found side by side with lively sallies of humor."—*Athenæum.*

III.
PICKWICK PAPERS.
ILLUSTRATED BY NAST.

PICKWICK PAPERS. With 52 Illustrations by THOMAS NAST. 8vo, paper, $1; cloth, $1 50. Uniform with HARPER'S HOUSEHOLD DICKENS.
OLIVER TWIST. With 28 Illustrations by J. MAHONEY. 8vo, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1. (Ready.)
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT. With 59 Illustrations by J. BARNARD. 8vo, paper, $1; cloth, $1 50. (Ready.)
THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP. With 54 Illustrations by THOMAS WORTH. 8vo, paper, 75 cents; cloth, $1 25. (Ready.)
DAVID COPPERFIELD. With Portrait of Author and 61 Illustrations by F. BARNARD. 8vo, paper, $1; cloth, $1 50. (Ready.)
DOMBEY AND SON. With 52 Illustrations by W. L. SHEPPARD. 8vo, paper, $1; cloth, $1 50. (Ready.)
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. With 52 Illustrations by C. S. REINHART. 8vo, paper, $1; cloth, $1 50. (Ready.)
BLEAK HOUSE. With 61 Illustrations by F. BARNARD. 8vo, paper, $1; cloth, $1 50. (Ready.)
PICKWICK PAPERS. With 52 Illustrations by THOMAS NAST. 8vo, paper, $1; cloth, $1 50. (Ready.)
LITTLE DORRIT. (In press.)

HARPER & BROTHERS *will send any of their works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.*

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Publish this day:

I.
DRIVEN FROM THE PATH.
A Novel.
1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price $1 75.

"Driven from the Path" presents strong and healthful pictures of life at sea, in the wilds of the West at an early day, and for a momentary period during the war. The author combines high culture with an extensive experience, and writes with rare vigor and originality, which cause his pages to awaken an unflagging interest.

II.
SECOND BOOK OF BOTANY.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE OBSERVATION AND STUDY OF PLANTS. By ELIZA A. YOUMANS, author of "The First Book of Botany," editor of "Henslow's Botanical Charts." 1 vol., 12 mo. With numerous Illustrations. Price $1 50.

The "First Book of Botany," for the use of beginners, was designed to cultivate the observing powers of the young, by making plants themselves the regular objects of study. It was published three years ago, and adopted by numerous schools, and upon trial it proved so satisfactory, that there have been frequent and urgent calls for a more advanced book upon the same method. After much delay, a second book carrying out the plan, is now ready.

III.
CLINICAL ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS,
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

A Hand-book for Physicians in the Treatment of Nervous and other Diseases. By ALLAN MCLANE HAMILTON, M. D., Physician in charge of the New-York State Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, &c., &c. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth. With numerous Illustrations. Price $2.

"In presenting this little book to the profession, I intend to indorse electricity only as a very valuable remedy in certain diseases, not as a specific for every human ill, mental and physical. As a therapeutical means in nearly all forms of nervous disease, electricity is invaluable."—*Extract from Preface.*

IV.
OAK OPENINGS;
Or, THE BEE-HUNTER; and
SATANSTOE;
Or, THE LITTLEPAGE MANUSCRIPTS. By JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. Forming the seventeenth and eighteenth issues of the new uniform library edition of Cooper's famous novels. 12mo. Cloth. Price $1 50 each.

Either of the above, when not to be had in bookstores, sent post-paid by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of the price.

THE NEW NOVELS.

LOYAL UNTO DEATH.

A deeply-interesting new English novel. Reprinted from the latest London edition. One of the best and most fascinating stories that has appeared in many a day. *.* Price $1 75.

The London *Athenæum* says of it: "We confess we have been somewhat puzzled by this story. We at one time thought it had been written by the author of 'Guy Livingstone,' at another by 'Ouida,' and at another by 'Whyte Melville.'" What higher praise could be given to any novel?

DOMBEY AND SON.

The fifth volume of "Carleton's New Illustrated Edition" of Charles Dickens' Works, (the best, cheapest, and handsomest edition in the world.) Printed from new, readable type; exquisitely illustrated by the original artists chosen by Dickens himself; handsomely bound, and sold at $1 50 per volume. "Pickwick," "Oliver Twist," "David Copperfield," "Great Expectations," and "Dombey and Son," are now ready, to be followed by one volume each month until all are out. Those who want a first-rate edition of Dickens' Works should at once commence taking this new and best edition.

Long Look Ahead. By A. S. Roe. New edition	$1 50
Betsey and I Are Out. By Mrs. Emerson	1 50
Wood's Illustrated Guide to New-York	1 00
Purple and Fine Linen. Fawcett's new novel	1 75
Romance of the Rail. By Stephe Smith	1 50
Kenneth, My King. Miss Brock's new novel	1 75
Edna Browning. Mary J. Holmes' new novel	1 50
True as Steel. Marion Harland's new novel	1 50
Earlscourt's Wife. Mary Fleming's new novel	1 75

All beautifully printed and bound. Sold everywhere, and sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers,
Madison-square, New-York.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.
NEW CATALOGUE,
NO. 37, FREE. SEND STAMP.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, NO. 3 BEEKMAN-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 9, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12:30 P. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 and 12:30.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, Aug. 8, James M. Miller sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Chas. A. Jackson, referee, the three-story and brick basement frame house and lot, 17.6 by 42 by 17.6 by 40, situate on the south side of Thirty-third-street, 100 feet east of Seventh-avenue; Theodore Martine, the plaintiff in the suit, bought it for $5,250. No other business was transacted at the Exchange. For to-day, Saturday, Aug. 9, there are no public sales noted to be held at the Exchange.

The principal topic of gossip in real estate circles is the auction sale of the five blocks of land situated at Long Branch, N. J., which is noted to be held to-day by Jere. Johnson, Jr., on the premises, by order of the owner, R. J. Dobbins, Esq., of Philadelphia. The auctioneer's large tent will be erected on the grounds, and a fine collation will be served up under it, free of charge, to those in attendance, and Grafulla's Band, in conjunction with Prof. Harrison, will entertain the multitude with music and song during the intervals of the sale. The steam-boat Jessie Hoyt will leave Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-street, at 9:30 A. M.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

The following plans for new buildings have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported, to the department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, W. M. Adams, Superintendent, during the week ending with Friday, Aug. 8:

PROJECTED BUILDINGS—NEW-YORK.

West Thirty-seventh-street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth-avenue, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 24 by 60; C. Lenktor, owner.

West Fifty-fifth-street, south side, 170 feet east of Sixth-avenue, seven brown-stone first-class dwellings, each four stories, 18 by 60; C. D. Myers, owner.

Leroy-street, Nos. 54, 56 and 58, three brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 70; W. J. Gessner, owner.

Mercer-street, No. 132, one brick first-class store, five stories, 28 by 92; Dunlap & Co., owner.

One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, south side, 100 feet east of Hudson River Railroad, two frame stables and dwellings, three stories, 33 by 39; D. D. Tompkins, owner.

West Sixteenth-street, south side, 78 feet west of Eighth-avenue, one brick third-class store, three stories, 22 by 24.6; George Budd, owner.

Water-street, south-west corner Corlears-street, one brick sugar-house, 75 by 105; Mertens & Moller, owners.

Third-avenue, west side, 28 feet south of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 22 by 50; James Wood, owner.

East Sixtieth-street, north side, 85 feet east of Madison-avenue, sixteen first-class dwellings, brown stone, each four stories, 20 by 60; John McCook, owner.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, south side, 90 feet west of Seventh-avenue, one brick stable, two stories, 36 by 38; Henry Schubert, owner.

Lexington-avenue, south-west corner Eighty-fifth-street, five French apartment brick buildings, each four stories, 20 by 56, 22 by 67; Nicholas Haas, owner.

Eighty-third-street, north side, 133 feet west of First-avenue, one brown-stone second-class dwelling, three stories, 16.8 by 45; Anthony Monhay, owner.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS—NEW-YORK.

No. 306 Pearl-street, unsafe rear gutter; C. N. Decker, agent.

No. 48 West Fourth-street, unsafe rear gutter and cornice; Wm. A. Conseen, owner.

No. 54 Park-street, unsafe west gable; Chas. Kimball, owner.

First-avenue, south-west corner of Eighty-fourth-street, unsafe foundations; Adolph Jantzen, owner.

West side of First-avenue, 27 feet south of Eighty-fourth-street, unsafe foundations; John Ryan, owner.

West side of First-avenue, 54 feet south of Eighty-fourth-street, unsafe foundations; W. & E. Johnston, owners.

No. 142 West-street, unsafe front wall; Thomas Auld, owner.

No. 314 Monroe-street, unsafe north wall; Chichester Estate, owner.

No. 412 Greenwich-street, unsafe south gable; Jos. W. Alsop, owner.

No. 416 Greenwich-street, unsafe ceilings; Jos. W. Alsop, owner.

No. 225 East One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, unsafe east gable; Bridget Daley, owner.

No. 45 East Forty-first-street, unsafe west gable; Joseph King, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, AUG. 8.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 3-story and brick basement frame house and lot, 17.6x42x17.6x40, on s. s. of 33d-st., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av.	$5,250

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Aug. 5.

Henry-st., n. s., 150.10 ft. w. of Rutgers-st., 25.9x100	15,500
Monroe-st., n. s., 52.6 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 26x100, ½ part	6,250
Same property, ½ part	6,250
Pine-st., s. w. s., between Pearl and William, 28.6x79	40,000
34th-st., n. s., 62.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20.10x74.1, foreclosure	15,000
45th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100.4	22,500
Centre line between 46th and 47th sts., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x26	91,000
Centre line between 50th and 51st sts., 350 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x45.10	1,200
113th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.11	1,500
2d-av., e. s., 49.4 ft. s. of 33d-st., 24.8x100	18,000
3d-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 107th-st., 76.5x100, foreclosure	6,090

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

Suffolk-st., No. 163	$7,200

LEASES RECORDED.

Sheriff-st., No. 25½, 5 years, per year	$1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD—AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH BASEMENT house, four story, brown stone, in good repair, between 5th and Madison avs., and below 50th-st. There are five bed-rooms, double drawing-room, reception, and dining-rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c. The house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth. No stables or other nuisances can be built upon the adjoining property. The cost price, with furniture or without it, can be obtained of Messrs. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York. Nearly half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Would be rented, furnished, for five years at $4,000 a year. For further particulars and permits apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

HUGUENOT PARK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,

EIGHTEEN MILES from CITY HALL, and five minutes' walk from New-Rochelle or Pelhamville Depots, OVERLOOKING THE SOUND on the east, and the Palisades on the west. Land THOROUGHLY DRAINED, ROADS MACADAMIZED, SIDEWALKS BORDERED with TREES, beautiful lake, and pleasure-grounds, surrounded with fine country-seats. PLOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS will be disposed of on easy terms and at moderate prices to those desirous to erect houses for their own families. Further information can be had by applying to Dr. P. MOULTON or Hon. G. J. PENFIELD, New-Rochelle; R. D. LEFEVRE, No. 197 Fulton-st.; Major W. R. BERGHOLZ, Engineer, No. 20 Nassau-st., or to J. F. HARRISON, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 132 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—ONE HOUR from New-York, five minutes from station, containing sixty acres; five acres in fine oak grove; cottage-house of eleven rooms; hot and cold water in the house; asparagus and strawberry beds; all sorts of small fruits; shrubbery and flowers in great variety, and fine apple orchard; ice-house and means of filling it on the premises; admirably adapted for a dairy. Address W. F., Post-office Box No. 1,515, New-York.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY.—A PLACE AT Rye Neck, one mile from Mamaroneck; three-quarters from Harrison Depot; cottage house, barn, grapery, &c.; four acres of land; good healthy location; occupied by present owner for ten years past; will be sold cheap, and on favorable terms. Apply to D. A. GRANT, No. 879 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ROSELLE ON CENTRAL RAILroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, a French-roof house of fifteen rooms; it has all the conveniences, is in perfect order, and will be sold cheap. Address S. A. BRISTOL, Post-office Box No. 3,932, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT WESTCHESTER, A HANDSOME Italian cottage, situated on the highest point of land on THROGG'S NECK; two acres of land; near steam-boat landing, and within walking distance of proposed new depot on Port Chester and Harlem Railroad; price low; terms easy. Apply to

H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE, IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA, within one and a half miles of navigable water, from 400 to 500 acres of timber, heavily set in white oak, chestnut, and pine. Apply to P. N. PAGE, Gloucester Court-house, Va., or Box No. 2,197 New-York Post-office.

HARLEM RIVER AND PORT CHESTER Railroad.—Desirable properties well located on and near the Sound, and close to the railroad, for sale at investment figures.

F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

CORNER STORE AND DWELLING ON Broome-st. to rent.—Has been occupied for a market and cheap grocery for many years; also, stores Nos. 281 and 222 Hudson-st. at low rents.

JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

NEW, SIGHTLY HOTEL, FACING BROADWAY, between Cooper Institute and Bible House, to lease; over 100 suites rooms, stores large, and restaurant under the same. Nos. 25 and 27 3d-av.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS BUILDING NOS. 35 and 37 Vesey and No. 8 Church-st., all connecting. This desirable warehouse, rebuilt throughout and improved, will be rented together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 26 BEEKMAN-ST.; EXCELlent location for paper, leather, or metal trade; moderate rent. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

STORE NO. 291 WEST-ST. TO RENT.—Four story, substantially built; immediate possession; cheap rent. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—SINgle, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 60c. No. 262 6th-av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember, No. 262.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, at his sales-rooms, No. 79 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Aug. 12, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of James L. Blackmore, deceased, consisting of fourteen valuable lots, upon which are erected three large brick tenement-houses, other houses, shops, &c.

Sale positive, to close the estate.

For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneer.

By order of
JACOB WEART, Administrator.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, Westchester County, a first-class country-place, containing six acres of land, large mansion, with all necessary out-buildings; fine garden, with green-house and grapery; half a mile from railroad depot; would be rented for a term of years to a desirable tenant, as the owner is going to Europe. Apply to

H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.—ONE HOUR from City, at moderate rent, a furnished house, thirteen rooms; shaded by large willow and fruit trees; a safe and lovely place for children. Also, cottage with eight rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for the Summer or per annum. Address G., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house, No. 322 West 14th-st., is being put in order; rent $2,000; new gas fixtures throughout. THORNTON M. RODMAN, No. 696 Broadway, north-east corner 4th-st.

A SUIT OF FURNISHED APARTMENTS for housekeeping or to rent to gentlemen, without board. Also, choice rooms with board registered at Everett Library. Apply at No. 588 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

BATHING SUITS,

Gauze Merino Underwear,

Trouser-Fitting Drawers,

Lisle Thread Underwear,

FANCY HOSIERY,

All at Reduced Prices.

UNION ADAMS & CO.,

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

500 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second hand, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent in CITY or COUNTRY, by HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT
OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th-st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, NO. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale two 12-stop pipe organs, pedal bass; one 8-stop do.; one two rows of keys, 20 stops; above warranted superior tone and finish; organs revoiced and tuned.

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 10,000 PIANOS for the trade cheaper and better than small makers can buy the stock. 35th-st. and 10th-av.

A $125 BEAUTIFUL IRON-FRAME PIANOforte, stool, &c.; modern improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

AUCTION SALES.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT having been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain chattel mortgage, I will expose for sale thereunder at public auction, on the 11th day of August, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, (basement of,) No. 15 New-st., New-York City, the bar, fixtures, and other contents, except stock, of the fine English sample and wine-room.—Dated New-York, Aug. 5, 1873.

HENRY F. LIPPOLD, Attorney for Mortgagee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (SATurday,) Aug. 9, 1873, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

40 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, ex Dorian.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SALES OF OLIVE LOGAN'S new novel, viz., THEY MET BY CHANCE, have absorbed each edition as rapidly as it was put on the market. The SIXTH EDITION will be ready WEDNESDAY MORNING, and the SEVENTH EDITION on the MONDAY following. The trade is especially requested, in view of the necessity of not being out of the book, to order in advance of sales. This alone will save annoyance and delays. The novel is the great hit of the season. Nothing like it for Summer and Society readings.

ADAMS, VICTOR & CO., Publishers,
No. 98 William-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAILWAY ADVERTISING COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Butler Duncan,	Henry W. Poor,
Gen. H. L. Lansing,	Birney Fellowes,
Wm. S. Nichols,	Gen. H. L. Burnett,
Davis Johnson,	Julian M. Abrams,
Geo. W. Dillaway,	Ansley S. Davis,
Geo. Browne.	

This company, having the exclusive right of advertising in the principal railway stations and ferry-boats of the United States, offers at low rates the greatest facilities yet known to parties desiring their business signs prominently placed before the public.

HENRY W. POOR, President.
DAVIS JOHNSON, Treasurer. ANSLEY S. DAVIS, Sec'y.
JULIAN M. ABRAMS, General Manager.

Offices—No. 63 Broadway, New-York. No. 72 Washington-st., Chicago; No. 34 Studio Buildings, Boston; No. 334 Chapel-st., New-Haven; No. 700 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

First-class canvassers liberally treated with.

SKIN DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Dr. J. M. VAN DYKE is the only graduated physician in America that makes the treatment of skin diseases a specialty. He has studied and analyzed every form of skin disease in existence until he has arrived at almost perfection in their treatment. This treatment cures eruptions, rashes, humors, pimples, black heads, spots, and all diseases of the skin. Dr. VAN DYKE can be consulted on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of each week at No. 6 West 16th-st., New-York, at all hours; and SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY at No. 1,126 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving.
Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief.
Eau Lustrale for the hair.
Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

FOR SALE IN GREEN-WOOD—A PLOT CONtaining two-thirds of a full lot, in the most desirable part of the cemetery; price low. Inquire at No. 155 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Oriental Savings Bank,

No. 430 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE STS.

OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3, and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. will be declared July 1 on all sums of $5 and over which shall then have remained on deposit one or more months. DEPOSITS now, or at any time before July 21, will DRAW INTEREST from July 1.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
ASSETS.................................OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
☞ Send for circular.

FINANCIAL.

THE

Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. LOUIS

AND

South-Eastern Railway Co.

(CONSOLIDATED)

Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 Year 7 Per Cent., With Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 Per Cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the Consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

The earnings for the months of May and June were $120,000 each, sufficient to operate the road and pay the interest on all outstanding bonds.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "that this will become one of the best paying lines leading out of St. Louis," congratulating the stockholders on the honorable and able management of the property," expressing the belief "that the security offered by the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to the amount of $21,000 per mile is good, and recommending them without hesitation as an investment to capitalists, both at home and abroad.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished upon application by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND

7 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,

DUE 1892. COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The BOND is safe and profitable.

The ROAD is successful and increases daily in prosperity.

FOR SALE BY
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers,
No. 24 Pine-st.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 52 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also, Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, Agent.

WOOD & DAVIS

Bankers,

AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.

No. 31 Pine-st.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE,
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.
FIVE PER CENT. WATER BONDS.

Coupon and Registered, SECURED BY SINKING FUND. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin. Interest January and July; principal due 1900. Price 95 and accrued interest.

BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON
MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE
CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK, Nos. 15,114, 13,571; 100 shares each, in the name of Ascan Backus. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped, and new certificates applied for.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1873.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons who may have claims against "The Atlantic National Bank, of New-York," that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof to Charles E. Strong, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in New-York City.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

THE PROTECTION COMMITTEE REQUEST the bondholders of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad to meet at the office of Hassler & Co., No. 7 Wall-st, New-York, at 1 o'clock, Aug. 26.

CHARLES W. HASSLER,
Chairman.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD bondholders will find some new matter of special and immediate importance to their interests in THE FINANCIER of TO-DAY. Publication office, No. 16 Dey-st.

FINANCIAL.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC

RAILWAY COMPANY,

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold

COUPON AND REGISTERED

CONSTRUCTION BONDS

AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS,
with Sinking Fund,
AND FREE FROM GOVERNMENT, STATE, AND OTHER TAXES,
ISSUED ONLY ON COMPLETED ROAD,

At 90 per Cent.

AND INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are secured by a SINKING FUND and by a FIRST MORTGAGE, covering the Company's Line through to the PACIFIC OCEAN, with its equipment franchises, &c., including upward of 15,000,000 ACRES OF LAND donated by the Government of the United States to aid in the construction of the road.

J. EDGAR THOMSON and } *Trustees of the*
SAMUEL M. FELTON, } *Mortgage.*

THOMAS A. SCOTT, *President of Company.*

FIRST SERIES issued only as road is constructed on the Eastern Texas Division—504 miles of road.

209 Miles of Road in Operation.

From SHREVEPORT to DALLAS, and from MARSHALL to JEFFERSON.

Grading and bridging completed and ties delivered on 200 additional miles of road. Track now being laid at rate of ONE MILE PER DAY. Work commenced on California Division. First section, from San Diego East, under contract.

These Bonds are entitled to the benefit of a Sinking Fund, in addition to the fund to be derived from sale of lands, of an amount equal to ONE PER CENT. on all outstanding bonds, to be deposited with the TRUSTEES annually, and by them applied to the purchase and cancellation of bonds at par, as they shall be designated by lot, *at the option of the holders of the bonds so drawn*, and they are also receivable, at par and interest, in payment for any of the lands donated by the United States.

Government bonds and all other marketable securities will be received at current prices in exchange for these bonds, without expense to the investor.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application to either of the following banking-houses:

H. G. STEBBINS & SON, New-York;
EDM'DD. RANDOLPH & CO., New-York;
B. K. JAMISON & Co., Philadelphia.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest is payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND, AND ALLOW INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,

☞ NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED.

COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS.—AMERICAN, Adriatic, Commercial, National, Resolute. For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873. }

The Board of Managers of this Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will close this evening and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4.

By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 17, 1873.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	240,000

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable Aug. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Aug. 1, 1873, will be cashed on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Aug. 1.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1873.

JOHN B. SMITH, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1873. }

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON BONDS of the Union School District of the City of Saginaw, Mich., due at the Atlantic National Bank, Aug. 10, 1873, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank on presentation on and after that date.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, }
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 11 proximo, till which date the transfer-books are closed.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, }
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1873. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL packages passed by the United States Appraiser as correct and not removed from the United States public store within two days thereafter, will be transferred for storage to a general order warehouse at the risk and expense of the importers.

C. A. ARTHUR, Collector.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her boarding and day school for BOYS, at NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. All the pupils will have the advantage of Mrs. Vandenhoff's personal instruction in ELOCUTION and in the correct and elegant speaking and writing of the English language, as well as in geography, history, and the English department generally. Latin, French, German, mathematics, &c., will be taught by competent masters.

School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Applications may be made personally or by letter to

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF,
No. 106 West 42d-st.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

The advantages offered by this well-known college for women are acknowledged to be unsurpassed in this country or the world. A full corps of professors and teachers is employed, with ample apparatus, cabinets, and library. The courses of instruction are varied and comprehensive. The location is healthy, the grounds extensive and beautiful, and in the family arrangements, nothing is spared that can conduce to the health and comfort, the moral culture, and the social refinement of the students; $400 per annum covers the expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light, and washing. No extras except for private lessons in music, drawing or painting. Send for catalogues to W. L. DEAN, Register.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH-AV.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies.

Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24; all collegiate course; Number of family pupils limited.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—A FAMily boarding-school. On the Harlem Railroad, eighty-five miles from New York. Full courses of seminary instruction, with preparation for college or business. Personal care in study, habits, and health.

Terms, $360 per year.
Fortieth year begins Sept. 15.

S. T. FROST, A. M.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY,
MERIDEN, N. H.

Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New-England.

Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to

Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, (between 5th and Madison avs.,)
NEW-YORK.

Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired.

The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873.

LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

KINDERGARTEN.

MISS HAINES
and
MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that they will continue under the same teacher the kindergarten so successfully established last year, with the addition of an intermediate class and a class for training kindergarteners. Applications can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISS HINSDALE
(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY)
WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV.,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1873.

Application may be made as above.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

Established A. D. 1860. Reopens Sept. 24. An advanced and finishing course in all departments, providing the best opportunities of European and home schools. Address

Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and, if it is desired, may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.

THOS. D. REED.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Reservoir Park, near 5th-av., New-York.

Primary, Progressive, and Finishing Ladies' School. Fall term commences Sept. 24; boarding pupils, sixteen; single rooms and school carriage, if desired. Circulars mailed on request. Personal information at the institution, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Murray Hill.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.

Applications made personally or by letter, as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

offers to twenty-five boarding pupils superior educational advantages, and the choicest home accommodations.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

OLD HADLEY, Mass. The Fall term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873. For circulars and testimonials, address the Principals.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at BRENTANO'S Book-store, No. 33 Union-square, and LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its tenth year Sept. 22. Circulars sent on application to REV. JOSEPH D. HULL.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.

Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MISS BALLOW'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 EAST 22D-ST.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 24.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY,

Peekskill, N. Y., $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10.

Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., } Associate Principals.
ROBERT DONALD, A. M., }

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLlege, founded and endowed by the State for the liberal education of the Industrial classes, will begin its next academic year Aug. 27.

For catalogue or information, address
President W. S. CLARK, Amherst, Mass.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARAtory SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE, LIME ROCK, Conn.—Family School for Boys.—Location retired and healthful; accommodations ample and superior; instruction thorough; discipline mild and parental; next term begins Sept. 17. Address

J. H. HURLBURT, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLlege, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873-4 opens Aug. 28.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address

Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING School for five boys; small day school, good home, moderate terms. M. OAKEY, Jamesburg, N. J.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A Boarding-school for boys.

Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AND A good home at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 13. For catalogues apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address

Miss EMILY NELSON.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.

REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION—SONS OF former pupils at Yonkers Military Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 31 West 52d-st., near 5th-av. and Central Park.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study. All communications to be addressed as above till Sept. 1, when Mlle. ROSTAN will be at home to receive applications herself.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Established 1850.

A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home. Send for Catalogue with full details and references.

W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., } Principals,
CAPT. W. A. FLINT, } Stamford, Conn.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS' Boarding and Day School for young ladies has removed to the larger and more elegantly-arranged building, No. 26 East 50th-st., (between Madison and 5th avs.,) near Central Park, where a select number of pupils, limited to fourteen, will be received into the family and enjoy the privileges of a refined and beautiful home. References: Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., LL.D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Ferd. C. Ewer, D. D., and many others. A Kindergarten Department for little children. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

REMOVAL.

Miss STEERS' English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th-st., will reopen Sept. 23, 1873. The school carriage will be in attendance for pupils.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17.

C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

MISS HAINES
and
MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that they will continue under the same teacher, the kindergarten so successfully established last year, with the addition of an intermediate class, and a class for training kindergarteners. Applications can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MME. C. MEARS,
(Assisted by MLLE. L. SEE,)
No. 222 Madison-av., New-York.

English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children.

WILL REOPEN SEPT. 22, 1873.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 to receive her patrons and friends.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

Classical, English, French and German, Family and Day School for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st-st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its seventeenth year Sept. 25, 1873. For full information send for catalogue. Address

Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D.,
No. 75 East 61st-st.

MRS. FREDERICK JOHNSON,
AND
MISS AGNES L. JONES.

Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A BOARDING-SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1854.

Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJ. MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe-av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Sept. 17. Application may be made personally, or for circulars, as above.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S INSTITUTE,
No. 25 West 46th-st.

French, English, German, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Number limited. Regular collegiate course taught. Reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars direct as above.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.

For circular, address the Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES,
NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,

will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on Sept. 25, 1873. Address as above, by letter, until Sept. 10.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, Principal.

Reopens Sept. 16.

EAST GREENWICH ACADEMY, EAST GREENWICH, R. I.—A first-class school in every respect for the youth of both sexes, preparatory to, and under the auspices of Boston University. Rates of board and tuition exceptionally low. Department of Music in charge of Dr. E. TOURJEE, Director of the New England Conservatory of Music. Department of Elocution under Prof. LEWIS B. MONROE, Dean of the School of Oratory of Boston University. The institution is located upon the shores of Narragansett Bay, twelve miles from Providence, on the direct route between Boston and New-York, in a region of unsurpassed healthfulness and beauty. Academic year begins Aug. 19. For circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. FRANCIS D. BLAKESLEE, Principal.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d-st.—Fourteen experienced instructors. German, English, and French thoroughly taught. Latin or Spanish optional. Special attention given to German studies of Anglo-American pupils. Kindergarten, boarding-school for boys. Fifteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

FRODOR THURM, Principal.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY School, South Orange, N. J.—One hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad; an eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments; reopens Sept. 16. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. MILEY, instructor in mathematics and Upton's tactics, with competent instructors also in French, German and drawing. Terms, $500 per annum and no extras.

MERVIEW ACADEMY, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND—Established 1866.—Miss Gannon's English, French, and German Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, will reopen for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Miss Gannon is assisted in the musical department by her niece, Miss Louisa Eckstein, the celebrated pianiste from London. Terms $280 per annum. Location healthy and pleasant.

A GOOD HOME; PLEASANT, HEALTHY LOCAtion; solid instruction with a small number and moderate terms. Send for a circular of the Neshanic Institute for boys, Neshanic, Somerset County, N. J.

Rev. P. D. OAKEY, Principal.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1873. Address as above for circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 1 at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FOR BOYS.—MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; a first-class boarding-school; grounds extensive; uniform, dark blue; daily gymnastic drill. Reopens SEPT. 17. Address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.

Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND Military Academy, Peekskill, on the Hudson.—Reopens first Monday in September.

Z. S. SEARLE, Principal.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS opens Sept. 8. Address S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

DR. SACHS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 53½ West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 15; German a specialty.

RURAL HIGH SCHOOL, CLINTON, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. References exchanged. Send for circular. A. P. KELSEY, Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET A-GOING AT Yonkers Military Institute. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MACGREGOR HALL,
FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.

A Family and Day School for young ladies; will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

Address Miss M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

WOODBURN.

A Family and Classical School for young boys, Hartford, Conn.; number limited to twenty. The Fall term begins Sept. 15. Rev. CHAS. E. ABBOTT and Dr. GEO. E. ABBOTT, Principals.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, METHodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, New-York, will open (after a brief vacation) on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Those desiring to arrange for seats will do well to call at the office before the 30th of August. First come best served.

S. S. PACKARD, President.
CHAS. CLAGHORN, Secretary.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
WILL REOPEN HER
HOME, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Children,
Sept. 24, 1873, at her residence,
No. 20 East 47th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The sixteenth annual term of this Institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones-st., corner Lafayette place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1873. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues or information, as to course of study, &c., address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Hon. H. E. Davies, late Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, President of the Law Faculty.—The next term begins Oct. 6, 1873. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. M. JAQUES, Secretary of Law Faculty, No. 23 Chambers-st.

TEACHERS.

"A M. SCHOOL INST." *founded 1855.*

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau

To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To *give* parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.

EIGHTEEN years have *proved* it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary,
No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN TEACHER, intending to reside for some time in Germany, is desirous of taking with him two or three pupils, whose education he will superintend. To those wishing to send their sons abroad, an excellent opportunity now offers itself. The best references given. Address for further particulars, Box No. 512, Brattleboro, Vt., or M., care BREWSTER & CO., No. 31 5th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRINCIPAL OF A graded school or an academy, day or boarding, by a graduate of college, who has had twelve years of successful experience; the best of reference given. Address PRINCIPAL, care of A. Flack, Claverack, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MUSIC TEACHER; four years' experience in a seminary; good reference as to former success; good salary and good references required. Address MUSIC TEACHER, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD WISHES AN engagement as teacher, instructor, or private tutor; classics, English literature, German, mathematics; best of references. J. B. H., Cambridge, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress, or general house-work, in a small family. Call at No. 432 West 40th-st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid, Waiting, &c.—By two very neat girls, who thoroughly understand their business and are well recommended; will go in City or country; cook makes excellent bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; will do the work of a family between them. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A SMART, CAPABLE GIRL, TO do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; will be found a respectful, neat, and intelligent girl, an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook and baker; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class cook in all its branches; is a good baker, and makes desserts; would assist in the washing; best City references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH cook, or cordon bleu, in a first-class family, where a kitchen maid is kept. Seen, with references, at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH SECOND COOK, OR AS kitchen-maid; is strong and neat; accustomed to aid a chief or head cook in large houses or hotels. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work in a small family; is willing and obliging; good City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 236 East 54th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NICE, CAPABLE GERMAN girl, to do general house-work; is a good cook and laundress; will go to the country if desired. Apply at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN OF EXperience and fond of children; can bring an infant up by the bottle; no objection to the country; has superior City reference that will bear investigation. Inquire at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS WET nurse in a good family; can give good reference if needed. Call for two days at No. 134 Elizabeth-st., Room No. 9, rear house, top floor.

NURSE.—A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT AND EXperienced monthly nurse is open to an engagement; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 220 West 33d-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERman girl, to take care of children, or as chamber-maid. Call at No. 177 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 2.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as wet nurse in a private family. Can be seen at Green-st., south east corner Grand-st., Brooklyn.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and is a good operator on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; would not object to assist in the care of children; can bring the best City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 6 East 45th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, OR FARM-work, House-work or Cook and Laundress.—By a man and wife; no children; man can do all branches of farm-work, milking, &c.; is a good coachman, groom, and plain gardener; wife is a good cook, laundress, and can do house-work, milk, make butter, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and has excellent City reference. Call or address No. 140 East 32d-st.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH-man, aged thirty-eight years, who understands all branches of kitchen and flower gardening, greenhouse, graperies, farm-work, milking, &c.; can take entire charge if required; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SINGLE, MIDDLE-AGED, North German man, as farmer or gardener; understands his business. For reference and address inquire at Mr. George Ward's, corner of Fulton and Washington sts.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE, WHO THOROUGHLY understands gardening in all its branches, and has the fortune of good taste in making up flower decorations and landscape; maps for gardens, pleasure-grounds or parks, made before the work commences. Address F. F., at seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman, aged twenty-six years; he can take care of horses, cattle, poultry, drive, and milk; he has two years' reference from last employer. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A REspectable young man who is a good coachman and groom, and plain gardener; can also milk and care cattle, mow lawn, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS Protestant man; has a small family; give a description of your garden department, with wages. Address S. Agnew, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

USEFUL MAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man who is a very good groom; can also drive, assist in garden, mow lawn, blacken boots, and generally useful; wages moderate; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO IS acquainted with the City; is willing to make himself generally useful; good references. Address J. B., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED waiter; understands his duties in every respect, and has excellent references which will bear strict investigation. Address M. T., Box No. 43 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WATCHMAN OR PORTER.—Address W. H. C., Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED, FOR THE UPHOLSTERY DEpartment of a first-class house, a thoroughly qualified SALESMAN; also an experienced TRAVELER. Address by letter, Box No. 1,895, New-York Post-office.

WANTED AGENTS.—WORTHY THE SPECIAL notice of old and experienced canvassers. Those celebrated steel line engravings, viz: "Cole's Voyage of Life," four beautiful pictures, representing Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age; now offered by canvassers for the first time. Price reduced to suit the masses; nothing like it ever offered to the American public; extraordinary terms and inducements; full particulars free. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, No. 55 Cornhill, Boston.

WANTED—BOY IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house to learn the business; must be well educated, and write a good hand. Address, in own handwriting, and naming references, Post-office Box No. 5,671.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 16, at 11:30 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Castalia......Sat., Aug. 9	Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 27
Europa......Wed., Aug. 13	India..........Sat., Aug. 30
Anglia.........Sat., Aug. 16	Italia........Wed., Sept. 3
Trinacria....Wed., Aug. 20	Australia.....Sat., Sept. 6
California....Sat., Aug. 23	Olympia.....Wed., Sept. 10

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations.	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13	Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23
*Algeria, Wed'day, Aug. 27	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 30
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 3	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 6
*Java, Wednesday, Sept. 10	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 13

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Aug. 16, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Aug. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. MORGAN..........Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. GUARD..........Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN..........Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN..........Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Sept. 10, 8:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, JR..........Aug. 17.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DU HAVRE..........SURMONT..Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE..........DAURE..Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT..........ROUSSAN..Saturday, Sept. 6
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..Saturday, Sept. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

STEAMER VILLE DU HAVRE, FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-street, on Saturday, 9th August, at 7 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 6 o'clock, or on Friday evening.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

ALABAMA..........Wednesday, Aug. 23
PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 3
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 17
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 1

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, THOMPSON..........Saturday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS..........Saturday, Aug. 16, at 11 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN..........Saturday, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER..........Saturday, Aug. 30, at 9:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER..........Thursday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Aug. 12.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Aug. 19.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 26.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana only)..........Aug. 14
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico) 12 M., Saturday, Aug. 16.
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..........Aug. 21

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Aug. 20.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ALASKA, Capt. NOLEN, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on Aug. 23, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

ZODIAC, Capt. CHAPIN, TUESDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. CHRESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Aug. 9.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Turk's Island and Jamaica,
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, Aug. 7.
For Port-au-Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena,
CLARIBEL, Aug. 9.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND, Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,

From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION

Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.

All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 9th....2:00 P. M.	Monday, 11th....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 11th....3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 12th....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th...11:30 A. M.	Wed'day, 13th....7:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 13th...12:30 P. M.	Thursday, 14th...7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 14th...1:00 P. M.	Friday, 15th.....8:00 A. M.
Friday, 15th.....2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 16th...8:30 A. M.
Saturday, 16th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 18th.....6:00 A. M.
Monday, 18th.....3:00 P. M.	

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 8th.......3:00 P. M.	Friday, 8th.......7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 9th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 9th....7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 10th.....8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 9th....7:00 P. M.
Monday, 11th.....6:00 A. M.	Sunday, 10th.....4:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 12th...7:00 A. M.	Monday, 11th....10:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 13th.7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 12th...11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 14th..8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 13.12:00 M.
	Thursday, 14th.12:30 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Iona Island.

The favorite steam-boat
JESSE HOYT,
Capt. JAMES SHERMAN,
leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Fare for the excursion, $1.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Islands, Sand's Point, and Glenwood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, Peck-slip, every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M., 8th-st. at 9:05, and 33d-st. at 9:15. Returning to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES. EXCURSION tickets to Halifax and return, $22.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 6 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Pier 27 E. R., 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG AND IONA ISLAND—Fare, 50 cents.—The fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave from Harrison-street pier every SUNDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, landing at Christopher-st. at 8:15; 23d-st., 8:30, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Iona Island, Cozzens', West Point, and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 2 o'clock, arriving in New-York at 6:45.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-street every afternoon at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:50 A. M. 3:20 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. R. R., at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M. Emigrant and 2d class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 6:40 A. M., 4:05 and 9:15 P. M. Sundays, 6:40 A. M.; and via P. W. and B. Railroad 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M.

From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M.; 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart. Arrive.

8:10 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead.... 6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.—Rockaway Express.... 6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach.... 4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.—Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach.... 10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach.... 9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.—Fire Island and Patchogue Ex. 10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.—Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead.... 9:09 A. M.
5:10 P. M.—Hempstead and Rockaway Ex. 8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.—Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway.... 8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.—Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway.... 6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.—Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at.... 7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.
L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) 11:30 P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW ROUTE TO BABYLON AND FIRE ISLAND

VIA
FLUSHING AND NORTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hunter's Point for above places at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2:30, 4, (express,) 5, (express,) 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Babylon at 6:20, 8:20, (express,) 8:30, 10:32 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:40 P. M.

Time by express train, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Time by accommodation train, 1 hour 30 minutes.

Ferry-boats leave foot of East 34th-st., New-York, fifteen minutes before train time, and leave James-slip, foot of Chambers-st., East River, thirty minutes before train time.

Trains leaving Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. connect with boats for Fire Island.

Trains leaving Babylon at 8:20 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. connect with boats from Fire Island.

AUG. 4, 1873. G. H. SHARP, Train Despatcher.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The 1 o'clock train carries drawing-room cars and reaches Newport in seven hours and ten minutes.
THEODORE WARREN,
Superintendent, Newport, R. I.

PROPOSALS.

CAPE FEAR RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST., BALTIMORE, MD., Aug. 4, 1873.

PROPOSALS.

Are invited for furnishing and delivering stone on United States lighters near Federal Point on Cape Fear River, North Carolina; and separate proposals for stone loaded on lighters at quarries on the river accessible to tug-boats.

Proposals, to be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 14, 1873, and will be opened in five minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

The right to reject any bid is reserved; bids must be on prescribed forms and accompanied by the usual guaranty.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SEA-WALLS

DREDGING IN BOSTON HARBOR, FILLING A PARCEL OF SOUTH BOSTON FLATS, AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUCH PARCEL.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS,
No. 8 PEMBERTON-SQUARE, BOSTON, July 17, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for inclosing with sea-walls and filling a parcel of the Commonwealth's flats in South Boston, situated at the junction of the main and Fort Point Channels, in Boston Harbor, bounded south-west by flats of the Boston Wharf Company, and south-east by flats sold to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and containing about 1,000,000 square feet, more or less, as follows:

1. For about 700 lineal feet of light sea-wall on Fort Point Channel.

2. For about 1,300 feet of heavy sea-wall on Fort Point Channel and the main channel.

3. For filling said parcel to grade 13, with material dredged by the contractor from the mouth of Fort Point Channel and from a portion of Boston Harbor, which is to be dredged uniformly to a depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water.

4. For filling said parcel with good clean gravel from grade 13 to grade 16.

5. For the whole work of building said sea-walls and filling said parcel, as aforesaid, on or before Oct. 1, 1876.

The above work must be done according to plans and specifications to be seen or furnished at this office between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 12 o'clock noon.

The contractor will be required to give a satisfactory guarantee that he will execute a contract according to his proposals, and to give satisfactory bonds for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has appropriated four hundred thousand dollars toward the above specified sea-walls and filling, but no contract will be made binding the Commonwealth for any more of said work than can be paid for by appropriations of the Legislature, under the laws of the Commonwealth.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE.

Sealed proposals will be also received as aforesaid for the purchase of the whole or any portion of said parcel of flats for cash, the purchaser to build said sea-walls and do said filling according to said plans and specifications, and to perform all the obligations of the Commonwealth to the City of Boston in relation to said parcel under the indenture of four parts made between the said Commonwealth, the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, the Boston Wharf Company, and the City of Boston, dated June 23, 1873.

The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved by the Board of Harbor Commissioners, and their acceptance is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals in relation to the South Boston Flats," sealed up and directed to the Chairman of the Board.

For the Board of Harbor Commissioners,
JOSIAH QUINCY, Chairman.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 9 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of the several school-houses in said ward.

Proposals will be received at the same time and place for the alterations, &c., of the steam heating apparatus in Grammar School-house No. 29, in said ward.
JOHN N. MERRILL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, First Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the alterations, &c., of Primary School-house No. 293 Pearl-st.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for alterations of the steam heating apparatus in said building.
SAMUEL H. RANDALL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 11 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of the several school-houses in said ward.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for cleaning and repairing the stoves, pipes, flues, &c., in said schools.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 12 o'clock M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of Grammar School-houses Nos. 20 and 42, in said ward.
ALONZO TRUESDELL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 1 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of Grammar School Houses Nos. 45 and 55 in said ward.
MATTHEW BIRD,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixteenth Ward.

Plans and specifications for all of the above-named work may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party offering a proposal must be put on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWERS, PAVING, REGULATING AND GRADING, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
No. 19 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, until Tuesday, Aug 12, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following work:

Sewers in portions of Manhattan-st., 83d and 84th sts., 40th-st., 56th-st., 75th-st., Horatio-st., Dry Dock-st., 1st-av., 104th-st., Avenue A, Broadway, alteration of sewer in Thomas-st.

Drains in portions of 56th, 57th, 110th, and 124th sts.

Regulating, &c., portions of Gansevoort-st., 55th-st., 68th-st., 69th-st., 80th-st., 82d-st., 101st-st., 106th-st., 108th-st., 126th-st., 153d-st., 61st-st., 57th-st., 51st-st., and Lexington-av.

Paving portions of 1st-av., 2d-av., 47th-st., 56th-st., 57th-st., 59th-st., 63d-st., 69th-st., 71st-st., 72d-st., 74th-st., and 77th-st.

By order of
GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

For full information see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANITE

stones to build sixteen (16) arches, (more or less,) of New Pier, No. 1 North River.

Sealed proposals for this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 12 o'clock, noon, of FRIDAY, Aug. 15, 1873, at which time the bids will be publicly opened and read.

The engineer's estimate of the material to be furnished is as follows:

640 Voussoirs, or arch stones, averaging from 6 to 16 cubic feet each.
Total..........6,298.24 cubic feet.
483 Spandrel Stones, averaging from 3 to 23 cubic feet each. Total. 6,810.56 cubic feet.
64 stones furnished in the rough....4,046.60 cubic feet.

The time allowed for the fulfillment of the contract is to the 1st day of December, 1873.

Blank forms of proposals and plans of the proposed work can be obtained by application at the office of the department.

For further particulars see *City Record*.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING THE State Emigrant Institutions on Ward's Island with MEAT will be received at Castle Garden until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Aug. 11.

Specifications showing the description of meat to be estimated for may be had, and a statement of the quantities used during the past year may be seen on application to the Secretary at Castle Garden.

Proposals will be addressed to the "Board of Commissioners of Emigration," Castle Garden, New-York.

The board reserve the right to reject any and all proposals if not deemed for the interest of the Commission.
E. D. WEBSTER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR JOINER WORK OF STEAM-BOAT.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office until Aug. 16, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the joiner work of steamer now being built by LAWRENCE & FOULKE, at Greenpoint.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall (north-west basement.)

PROPOSALS FOR SCREENED GRAVEL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks until SATURDAY, Aug. 16, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for SCREENED GRAVEL for walks and roads.

For full information see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall, (north-west basement.)

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Parks until MONDAY, Aug. 18, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for 350 tons furnace coal, and 200 tons grate coal.

For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall, (north-west basement.)

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE.—THIS CONGREGATION will worship in Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., on SUNDAY. Services at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

23D-ST., CORNER 4TH-AV.

SERVICE OF SONG ON SUNDAY EVENING at 7:30 o'clock, followed by a short address to young men by Rev. EDWARD JAEGER, of Mobile, the converted Jewish Rabbi. Young men's meetings on Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock, and on Saturday evenings at 9 o'clock. Daily Union Prayer Meeting at 4 o'clock P. M. in the parlor.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION,
MONDAY, Aug. 11, 8 P. M.
GRAND CONCERT by VESCELIUS SISTERS.
Mr. J. C. REITZEL Violinist, and Mr. GEO. W. COLBY Pianist and Director.

A COURSE OF LECTURES ON EARLY CHURCH HISTORY, by Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., author of the "History of Romanism," at South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av.—Third lecture on SUNDAY EVENING. After that, Church closed for August. Next of the course, the FIRST SUNDAY in September. Dr. DOWLING also preaches in the FORENOON.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine services SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—This church will be open for divine service every Lord's day at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. On the first three Sabbaths of August Prof. WM. M. BARBOUR, of Bangor, will preach.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 5th-av. and 29th-st. Rev. Dr. ORMISTON will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Aug. 10, in the MORNING at 10:30 o'clock, and EVENING at 8 o'clock. Rev. Mr. WILSON, of Long Branch, will occupy the pulpit on SUNDAY, Aug. 17.

CHURCH OF HUMANITY.—MEETING SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M., 3 and 7:30 P. M., in Germania Hall parlors, No. 200 3d-av., near 18th-st. Good speakers, men and women, expected. Subjects scientific, moral, spiritual, and religious. MORNING, S. P. ANDREWS will speak. The public invited.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. Dr. E. HOPPER, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON-av., corner 28th-st., Rev. W. T. SABINE, Rector.—SUNDAY services throughout the Summer, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 42D-st., south side, between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M., by Rev. P. S. EVANS. Strangers made welcome.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57TH-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 10:45 A. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 o'clock.

DID HE COME?—THE MESSENGER OF CHRIST. S. S. SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: *Has the Parable of the Ten Virgins been Fulfilled?*

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-ST. AND Park-av.—Preaching 10:30 A. M., and 7:45, EVENING, by Rev. Mr. WESTOVER; Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; prayer-meeting, 7:15 P. M., also WEDNESDAY EVENING. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 37TH-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Elder M. N. DOWNING pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY (D. V.) at 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday-school, 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting, 6:30. Strangers invited.

MORNING STAR SUNDAY SCHOOL.—Monthly Concert; No. 169 West 26th-st., corner 7th-av.; will be addressed by Rev. Dr. DYKES, of Canada, and Rev. WM. H. MCKEE, of New York, at 2:30 P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Preaching by Rev. WILLIAM BRIDGES. The usual services will be held in this church during August.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st.—Rev. Dr. TUCKER, of Augusta, Ga., will preach in this Church, SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING SUNDAY in the church corner of Catherine and Madison sts., at 10:45 A. M., and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 3 P. M.; at No. 278 Water-st., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL; and at No. 275 West-st. by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—THIS church, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., will be opened every Sabbath during August for divine worship. Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. S. J. UPSON, of Albany.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Nassau and William sts. Preaching MORNING, 10:30 A. M., EVENING, 7:45 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,

Will preach in the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d-av. and 10th-st.,
NEXT SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
SUBJECT for EVENING SERMON,
"THE TRUE AMBITION."

REV. DAVID B. JUTTEN, PASTOR SIXTEENTH Baptist Church, West 16th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30, EVENING at 7:45. The Pastor will preach every Sabbath during the Summer at the same hours. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

REV. MR. KENDRICK, PASTOR FIRST Methodist Church, Brooklyn, E. D., Grand-st., near 5th., takes no vacation. Will preach SUNDAY MORNING, 10:30 o'clock, on *Hope*; EVENING, 7:45; theme—*Storms at Sea*, continued, by request. Seats free.

REV. S. A. DYKE, FORMERLY OF SPURGEON'S College, England, will preach (D. V.) in the Seventeenth Baptist Church, west of 6th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, 10:30; EVENING, 7:45. All are very cordially invited.

REV. EDWARD JAEGER, OF MOBILE, A converted Rabbi, will speak to young men at ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d-st, corner 4th-ave., SUNDAY EVENING, 7:30 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., free seats.—SUNDAY, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Service for deaf-mutes at 2:45 P. M.

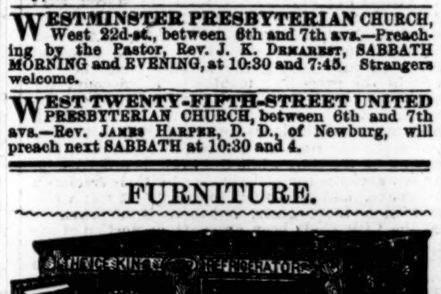
SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avenues, Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. This Church will be open during the Summer.

THE UNIVERSITY-PLACE CHURCH, DR. BOOTH'S, will be open all Summer.—Dr. CHARLES W. SHIELDS, of Princeton, will preach SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Church is one block west of Broadway, on 10th-st.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. K. DEMAREST, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at 10:30 and 7:45. Strangers welcome.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. JAMES HARPER, D. D., of Newburg, will preach next SABBATH at 10:30 and 4.

FURNITURE.



Medal of special award at American Institute Exposition, 1872, and all the principal Expositions and Fairs throughout the United States.

THE ICE KING

Is the only Refrigerator in the world. It is a PRESERVER, not a consumer, like others that bear the name of refrigerator. It will keep every description of perishable food longer, dryer, and better than any other now in use, and will not consume half the amount of ice. The following are some of its advantages over all others: 1st. It saves fifty per cent. of ice over all other refrigerators. 2d. With the Ice King I can freeze a pan of water into solid ice in a very few hours. 3d. It produces a dry, cold temperature in the provision chamber. 4th. It will produce a temperature of 18° below freezing-point in the warmest day of Summer. 5th. One article will not partake of the taste or smell of the other. 6th. The refrigerator, is divided into two separate and distinct compartments. 7th. The Ice King is one of the best refrigerators for cooling wine. 8th. Combined with the refrigerator is one of the finest water-coolers in the world. 9th. The provision chamber can easily be kept sweet and clean, as it has no drippings from the ice. 10th. It costs no more than the ordinary refrigerator, and is manufactured into all sizes, suitable for hotels, restaurants, saloons, steam-boats, grocers, butchers, and family purposes. The Ice King can now be seen in operation at

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM OF
THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR
Manufacturing Company,
No. 1,184 BROADWAY, between 28th and 29th sts.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER-cooler—the best meat, fruit, ice, and health preserver in the world. Refrigerators repaired. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st.

REWARDS.

$300 REWARD.

STOLEN

On the morning of the 25th of July, 1873, from the West End Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., the following articles: 1 Coral Set Pin and Ear-rings, 1 Pair Coral Bracelets, 1 Pair Torquoise Ear-rings, 1 Pair Cameo Sleeve-buttons, 1 Gold Match Safe inlaid with Gold Quartz, 1 Gold Locket set with Diamonds and Likeness, 1 Heavy Gold Double Cable Chain, 1 Gold Chain with Tassels, 1 Pair of Gold and Enameled Bracelets, 1 Gold Bracelet with Tassels, 1 Pair Gold Shawl Pins with Chain attached, 1 Pair of Small Gold Shawl Pins, 1 Gold Set Pin and Ear-rings with enameled Paintings, 1 Coral Head attached to Chain, 1 Malachite Set Pin and Ear-rings, 1 Pair Blue Enameled Sleeve-buttons, 1 Pair Gold Matrix Sleeve-buttons, 1 Gold Locket inlaid with Quartz and Pearls, 1 Gold Locket (Satchel Shape) with Likeness, 1 Gold Elastic Flat Chain, 1 Gold Cross inlaid with Pearls, 1 Gold Bracelet with Likeness and Locket with Hair, 1 Pair Gold Ribbon Bracelets, 1 Pair of Large Gold Shawl Pins, 1 Pair of Gold and Enameled Shawl Pins.

The above reward will be paid for the return of the above-named articles, and no questions asked.

Apply at

MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN,
Nos. 606 and 614 Sansom-st., Philadelphia.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at the Times West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLER'S GOODS.

In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Curry-combs, Sponges and Chamois-skins, at
HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.,
And at the Times West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

GROVE HOUSE,

Nos. 172, 174, 176 and 178 Bleecker-st., New-York. Fine rooms with excellent table, $1 50 to $2 per day; $7 to $12 per week; shaded grounds for croquet, &c.; cool house.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, THE ENTIRE second floor, with board, to a family of adults, in a first-class house, with small family; best of references. Apply at No. 58 West 19th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., WITH board, handsome rooms on suite or singly; house and table first-class; transient parties taken at Summer prices.

BOARD.—THREE SUITES OF ROOMS, WITH bath, &c.; second floor; first-class location; house and table first class; small family; can occupy at once. No. 22 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SUPERIOR BOARD, permanent or transient; family rooms; hall rooms.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'

West Point Hotel

will remain open until Oct. 1. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

CROFT HOUSE, GARRISON'S, N. Y.

In Highlands, opposite West Point, on Hudson River Railroad; fine mountain air, pure spring water, good roads and drives, romantic scenery; excellent living, and in vicinity of several lakes; board from $10 to $15 per week; special terms for families.
C. C. REHWOLDT.

FIFTIETH SEASON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Open from June 10 to Oct 1.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.

JAMES E. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.
CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL,

FIRE ISLAND.

Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving Roosevelt-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MONTONESE HOUSE,

BRANFORD, CONN.

This delightful Summer resort, noted for its facilities for bathing and fishing, also its beautiful drives, having been enlarged, will be open June 20. Address WM. BRYAN, Jr.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., WILL be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on the side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia, and Green Mountain Ranges being in full view; Fever and catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars.
MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.
JEFFERSON, N. H., May 1, 1873.

SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONTROSE STATION, N. J.—A few rooms, recently vacated, to let with board, at this popular first-class hotel. To parties desiring the best of accommodation at one of the healthiest and most accessible hotels near New-York, this is a rare chance; sixty minutes from foot of Barclay-st., via Morris and Essex Railroad; thirty-six trains daily.
C. H. TITELBERGER, Proprietor.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1; can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

152d-st., on the Hudson.

The best accommodations at moderate rates.
PAUL & DUNCALF.

WEST-END HOTEL, FORT WASHINGTON, opposite the Palisades, on the Hudson, with delightful surroundings and superior Summer rooms; only twenty minutes from 30th-st. depot, and forty-five from Wall-st.
CHARLES H. SHELLEY.

CROMWELL'S ERIE RAILWAY.—TWO hours from New-York; elevation 1,300 feet; mountain air and scenery; a few more can be accommodated. Address CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, Highland Mills, N. Y.

OCEAN HOUSE, SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., NOW open for permanent or transient boarders.
E. N. WARDWELL, Proprietor.

CHITTENANGO, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Madison County, N. Y. Fine hotel, &c. Circulars, with terms, of C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; a private family preferred; location above 28th-st. Address J. M., Post-office Box No. 3,543, stating terms, &c.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GIRL THIRTEEN YEARS old, in a private family in the country; New-Jersey or Long Island preferred; convenient to schools. Address S. K., Box No. 121 Times Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 31st day of July, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHRISTOPHER R. ST. GEORGE, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has been a resident of the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER JACKSON and JOHN H. STEIMMETS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Peter Jackson and John H. Steimmets, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of August, 1873.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au2-law3w*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC N. TICHENOR, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said District Court against the estate of Isaac N. Tichenor, of the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged a bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said District.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM SCHRAMM, bankrupt.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy.—In New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1873: To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Schramm, of the City and County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
JOSEPH H. JACKSON, Assignee,
Nos. 206 and 208 Franklin-st., New-York City.
jy26-law3w*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

An unusually favorable opportunity is presented for a most profitable investment of capital in the development of a Bituminous Gas and Steam Coal property, situated on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This is legitimate and will bear the closest investigation. For full particulars, address Lock Box No. 443 Pittsburg, Penn.

$10,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED in some good security, in a well established manufacturing business; twenty per cent. guaranteed; principals only will be noticed. Address A. B. C., Station D.

WANTED TO INVEST FROM $3,000 TO $6,000 in some legitimate manufacturing business; country preferred; or would invest in a good water-power with a good building attached, suitable for machinery. Address E. S., Box No. 101 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

RETURN OF THE VOKES FAMILY.

VOKES
VOKES
VOKES
VOKES
VOKES
VOKES
VOKES
VOKES
VOKES
VOKES

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 11,

IN THEIR NEW PLAY

FUN IN A FOG.

BOX-SHEET OPEN AUG. 8.

WALLACK'S.

Engagement of
Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT.
This eminent comedian
will appear EVERY NIGHT
in the play of
MIMI,
(in five acts,)
MIMI,
in which Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. F. Poster, Miss M. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. R. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Sevens, Mr. Bradley will appear.
The part of
MIMI
by
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.
First MIMI MATINEE, Aug. 9.

JONES' WOOD PARK.

SUNDAY, AUG. 10, 1873.
ELEVENTH
GRAND SACRED CONCERT
of the unrivaled
NINTH REGIMENT BAND.

D. L. DOWNING..........Musical Director.
Admission, 25 cents for gentleman and lady.
Concert commences at 3 P. M.
A grand sacred concert every SUNDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM..........FRANK EVANS.

UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF SUCCESS.
THE GREAT TEMPERANCE DRAMA.

LAST MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

The celebrated
young Comedian,
Mr. FRANK EVANS
in C. H. Morton's

LAST NIGHT AT 8 P. M.

THREE YEARS IN A MAN-TRAP.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 11, Mr. E. T. STETSON.
MONDAY EVE., Aug. 11, Mr. J. W. ALBAUGH.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places; private boxes $3 extra.
EVERY THURSDAY, GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

By the popular steamer
ARROWSMITH,

From Pier No. 36 East River, at 9 and 33d-st. at 9:15 A. M., through the East River and Long Island Sound to
SEA CLIFF GROVE,
Where, besides the unsurpassed facilities for bathing, fishing, boating, &c., a beautiful and
FREE GROVE
is fully provided with Spring water, Tables, Seats, &c., &c., for the use of all Church, Sunday-school, family, and other orderly excursionists.

No spirituous liquors or disorderly persons are permitted on the grounds.

Tickets may be secured on steamer. For the trip 50 cents; children half price.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

FOURTH POPULAR
SUNDAY EXCURSION
OF THE FLOATING PALACE STEAMER
PLYMOUTH ROCK.
LEAVING PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF MURRAY-STREET,
SUNDAY, AUG. 10, 1873, AT 9:40 A. M.,
STOPPING AT SANDY HOOK TO LEAVE PASSENGERS FOR LONG BRANCH.
THENCE OUT ON THE BROAD ATLANTIC.
A TRIP TO SEA
ON SUCH A MAGNIFICENT STEAMER AS THE PLYMOUTH ROCK
IS A LUXURY, INDEED, AND CANNOT OFTEN BE INDULGED IN. IT AFFORDS MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF THE HARBOR, FORTS, LIGHT-SHIPS, &c. AS THE FLOATING PALACE STEAMS DOWN OUR SOUTHERN COAST, PASSING LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, &c. THE PICTURE IS TRULY BEAUTIFUL.
MUSIC BY KEATING'S CELEBRATED BAND.
THE PLYMOUTH RESTAURANT
OFFERS THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.
TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH EVERY SUNDAY.—Steamer AMERICUS, in place of NELLY WHITE, leaves Peck-slip, 8:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; Pier No. 6 North River, 9:15 A. M., 2 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Returning, leaves the Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

H. B. CROSSETT'S EXCURSION OFFICE removed temporarily to No. 391 West-st., above Christopher-st. Steamer Wyoming, barges Sarah Smith, Chicago, Caledonia, and Republic; Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Iona Island, and Eaglewood.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M., 3, 5:10, and 7 P. M.; landing at 23d-st. 15 minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st. 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV HEINRICH WITTHAUS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Rudolph August Witthaus, No. 24 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of March, 1873.
JULIA CATHARINE WITTHAUS,
RUDOLPH AUGUST WITTHAUS,
FRANCIS TILLOU,
EDWIN JULIUS WITTHAUS,
GUSTAVUS HENRY WITTHAUS, Jr.,
Executrix and executors.
m22-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. BROWN, late of the City of New-York, soap manufacturer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 10 Peck-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1873.
FRANKLIN BROWN,
SAMUEL BROWN,
Executors.
a5-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONARD LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, office of C. Miner & B. R. Jaques, No. 25 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of June, 1873.
W. F. HAVEMEYER, Executor, &c.
je28-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES K. CHASE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, Nos. 6 and 8 Washington Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of April, 1873.
GEO. H. CHASE,
HALSEY W. KNAPP,
Executors.
ap26-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY C. JAMES, late of the City of Upper Alton, Ill., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.
CORNELIUS H. CLARK, Administrator.
jy26 law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS BAILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of A. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.
HANNAH BAILEY, Executrix.
ap5-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES MORGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 39 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1873.
EDWARD MORGAN, Executor.
je7-law6mS*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McLEOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 74 (seventy-four) Broadway in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1873.
JOHN M. MASON, Executor.
f22-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the General Theological Seminary, Ninth-avenue and West Twentieth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1873.
GEORGE FRANKLIN SEYMOUR, Executor.
au8-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GILMARTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 104 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1873.
CATHERINE GILMARTIN,
Administratrix.
au2-law6mS*

GREAT SANITARY VICTORY.

THE HEALTH BOARD.

THE CONTRACT WITH THE RENDERING COMPANY RESCINDED—THE OFFAL TO BE TAKEN TO BARREN ISLAND.

The Board of Health Commissioners yesterday did a good thing for the public, which their predecessors during the past five years, though constantly urged to action by the cries of the citizens, failed to accomplish. Children sailing on the river or playing by its banks have been steadily nauseated and poisoned by the New-York Rendering Company, without any interference on the part of the authorities. Citizens were forced to leave their residences and procure others further removed from the pestilential stench emitted from the boats of the company, which coming down the river discharged their putrid cargoes within the City limits, to pollute the waters of the bay, and float in front of sea-shore villages and watering-places, contaminating everything they came in contact with. Since the advent of the new Board of Health, its members, and Dr. Day, the City Sanitary Superintendent, have been quietly collecting evidence against the company, which held a contract from a previous Board of Health. They secured letters from citizens, army officers, quarantine officers, and State and county officials, regarding the violation of their contract by the rendering company. Evidence was taken, and yesterday the bomb-shell burst and shattered the rendering company to pieces. Prof. Chandler was in the chair, and Commissioners Stephen Smith, M. D., and S. O. P. Vanderpoel, M. D., with Col. Prentice, counsel for the board, were present. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved of, the subject of the rendering company was brought up by the reading of the following letters:

W. B. SHATTUCK & Co., BANKERS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1873.

Prof. C. F. Chandler, President Board of Health:

DEAR SIR: While sailing last evening on the Jersey Flats, New-York Bay, I observed the schooner Experiment, of New-York, at anchor off the mouth of the Kill Von Kull dumping into the bay her cargo of brewers' refuse or swill, which was so offensive that we cannot but regard it as a nuisance, and highly prejudicial to health. We would respectfully request that you call the attention of your honorable board to this matter.

On behalf of many others,
C. B. GUNTHER, Pamrapo, N. J.

The following letter from Commissioner of Pilots Blunt was also read:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1873.

President Chandler:

DEAR SIR: I see it stated that the load of dead animals from the scow was deposited at sea. It is not so. They were dumped in the Swash Channel, between the beacon of Romer and the southeast point of the shoal, three miles inside the bar and seven inside the Light Ship. Yours, &c.,

GEO. W. BLUNT.

In addition to these Dr. Vanderpoel also read a letter written to him as Quarantine Doctor by John M. Cuyler, Medical Director of the Army of the East, complaining that a number of putrid carcasses had been washed ashore at Fort Woods, to the great danger of the troops stationed at that post.

The following communication from the rendering company, asking permission to render outside the city limits, under the Jersey shore, was read:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1873.

C. F. Chandler, Esq., President of Board of Health:

DEAR SIR: Permission is hereby requested of your honorable board to render offal, &c., after same shall have been received on board boats, with our approved "gas consuming apparatus," under the direction of your board, at or near a place under the Palisades.

THE NEW-YORK RENDERING COMPANY,
Per G. A. CARTER, Secretary.

On this being read, President Chandler said: "I see several representatives of the rendering company here. Do they desire to make any statement before the board takes final action?"

George Caulfield, President of the rendering company, said: "We have nothing further to say."

The board by an unanimous vote denied the application.

Commissioner Stephen Smith then said: "I move that the resolution laid on the table at the last meeting of the board be taken up and adopted. The following resolution was then read and adopted:

Whereas, The New-York Rendering Company has repeatedly violated the contract under which it has been acting for the removal of dead animals, offal, &c., beyond the limits of the City of New-York, in such manner as to prevent nuisance, as appears from evidence on file in this department; and whereas, it is apparent that the said company refuses and utterly fails to observe the terms of such contract in its true intent and spirit; and whereas, the dumping of dead animals and offal in the waters adjacent to New-York is a cause of pestilence, especially dangerous to life and health at this season;

Resolved, That the contract with the Long Island Bone Laboratory, bearing date April 8, 1865, under which the New-York Rendering company has been acting, be, and is hereby, rescinded.

Resolved, That the Secretary be, and is hereby, directed to notify the said company and the proper departments of the City, of this action of the board, and that all authority to act under, or in pursuance of, the said contract has been terminated.

The following report, which explains itself, was then read by Col. Clark, Secretary of the board:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1873.

To the Board of Health:

Your special committee, appointed at the last meeting of the board, pursuant to the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of the Chairmen of the Sanitary and Finance Committees, in conjunction with the attorney to this board, be empowered to select a proper and suitable place to deposit the dead animals and offal, and ascertain what competent and reliable person can be secured to remove the same to the place so selected, and report at the next meeting of the board.

After a careful consideration of the questions involved, report as follows:

First—Your committee have felt themselves limited to the selection of some place where the dead animals, offal, &c., from the City of New-York might be permanently disposed of without the danger of creating a nuisance in the waters of New-York or upon the adjacent shores, and has, therefore, rejected the project of dumping this offensive matter into the sea, whether just outside of or within Sandy Hook.

Second—Your committee, after the interviews had by members and officers of the board with the officers of the New-York Rendering Company, and communications received from this company, in which the alternative was presented of dumping the dead animals, offal, &c., in the manner recently complained of and represented to this board as creating a great nuisance, or rendering under the protection of the board at some point on the Hudson River, and, after a careful inspection of the ground, determined that some place should be selected on firm land, at a point accessible from New-York, at some distance if possible from dwellings and a populous community, and also where some use could be made of the great mass of material of advantage to agriculture and trade.

Third—The committee have not felt authorized to report on the advantages of securing by means of the necessary legislation a place of general deposit of mud dredged out, of ashes, carrion, garbage, &c., within a sea wall or piles on the land under water in the Bay of New-York.

Fourth—Your committee have determined that Barren Island, beyond Coney Island, is a suitable place now available for the deposit of the dead animals, offal, &c., and that a competent and reliable person can be found to remove the same to the said place; and that with the factories already there established for rendering it, answers well the purpose had in view by the board upon which it required the report.

The committee recommend that the contract be made for the removal of the dead animals, offal, &c., from the City of New-York to Barren Island or some place on the land equally suitable, with Francis Swift or others, and that the dumping of the offensive matter in the waters of the Bay be prevented.

Commissioner Stephen Smith then said: I move that the report of the committee be affirmed, and the action called for by their report taken by the board. This was done by the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this board affirm the arrangements made by the Finance Committee with Francis Swift for the collection of and removal of dead animals, offal, &c., from the City to Barren Island, upon the same terms and conditions as those of the previous contract made for this purpose with the Long Island Bone Laboratory, and for the same consideration upon, however, the express condition that none of the said dead animals, offal, &c., shall be dumped, but all the dead animals, offal, &c., from the City of New-York be taken to said island, and thereon finally disposed of.

Prof. Chandler next moved that the dock occupied by the Rendering Company be turned over to Mr. Swift. The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the offal dock at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street be, and is hereby assigned to Francis Swift for the use of his carts and boats in the collection and removal of offal.

It is understood that the Rendering Company accepts the situation and will surrender peaceably.

UNRIPE AND DECAYED FRUIT—ACTION IN REFERENCE TO CITY NUISANCES.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. Day, the City Sanitary Superintendent, submitted the following report regarding the sale of unripe and decayed fruit in the City:

SANITARY BUREAU, Aug. 8, 1873.

Dr. Stephen Smith, Chairman Sanitary Committee:

SIR: In furtherance of the following resolution, passed Aug. 5, viz.: *Resolved,* That the Sanitary Superintendent be and is hereby directed to superintend inspection of fruits of every description, with instructions to seize, condemn, and cause the destruction of all unripe, decayed, and unwholesome fruits offered for sale, as provided by the ordinances of this "board," I beg to report the following information upon the subject, and to ask for instructions:

The domestic fruit comes to the City through "Washington Market," the majority of it being disposed of at 4 o'clock A. M. The foreign fruit comes mainly through "Fulton Market" and its vicinity. Much of this fruit is unripe necessarily, but comes within the letter of the resolution. Many pears and apples are brought into the market in a green state, and allowed to ripen there. It is so more universally with such foreign fruit as pine-apples, oranges, and bananas; the former when used in their unripe state are usually cooked; the latter are not largely a source of disease, since they are not much purchased by the poor. The green or decayed fruit exposed for sale in small quantities upon stands on the sidewalks and corners of our poorer streets, are the frequent sources of disease, and it is probably against them that the resolution was aimed. In regard to remedying the evil, there are certain difficulties apart from the wide distribution of the stands. If unripe fruit were to be condemned on its admission to the City it would be difficult to determine whether a given lot were destined to be used for cooking purposes or for the retail trade, and fruit ripe to-day may be decayed and unwholesome to-morrow, when offered for sale. The most feasable plan seems to be to condemn and destroy it when found in the small shops and huxters' carts. In regard to the manner of condemning and destroying it, section 42 provides that upon any cattle, &c., &c., or vegetables (including fruit) being found by any inspector or other officer of this department in a condition which, in his opinion, is unwholesome and unfit for use as "human food," * * he shall cause the same to be examined by two reputable persons reasonably competent to judge in respect thereto, whom he may conveniently find, and if both said persons disagree with him in his opinion in respect thereto he shall take no action and give no order relative to the same till he has been instructed by the Sanitary Superintendent, and if one or both of said persons agree with him in respect to said articles, then such officer or inspector may forbid the same being offered or exposed for sale or being sold for human food, till the owner or party in charge, or other proper person, has obtained the consent of the Sanitary Superintendent; and if both such persons agree with him in opinion he may order the same to be removed, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the owner and party in charge to speedily remove such articles from any market, street or public place, and not to sell or dispose, or offer to sell or dispose thereof, for the purpose of human food, and in default of such removal, and also in case of disobedience to such order, and also in all cases where, in his opinion, such articles, by reason of their being in a decayed or offensive condition, would, if allowed longer to remain, be dangerous to health, the same may be caused to be removed by any inspector, police officer or officer of this department to some suitable place at the expense of the party who should have removed the same, and the owner and party in interest must take notice thereon. This process requires the coöperation of three individuals, and does not provide for the prompt disposal of the condemned fruit; it is so slow in its operation as to be quite inadequate to meet the purposes intended by "the board," and I would respectfully make the following suggestions: That three special inspectors be detailed for this service, and that they go together, having with them a cart, into which the condemned fruit shall be placed, disinfected so as to prevent its subsequent use, and deposited eventually upon some one of the garbage piles under the care of the police. All of which is respectfully submitted.

WALTER DE F. DAY,
Sanitary Superintendent.

The report was received and approved of.

M'NEILL'S FAT-MELTING.

McNeill's fat-melting establishment, at the foot of West Fortieth-street, came up for consideration. It having been ascertained that fat was being rendered there nightly, in violation of the Sanitary Code, at the request of Dr. Smith the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent be, and is hereby directed to keep an inspector on duty in McNeill's building, day and night, supported by two members of the Sanitary Squad, and to order the arrest of each and every person who may be either directly or indirectly engaged in rendering; also to arrest every person who may persist in unloading fat at the factory.

Sanitary Superintendent Day at once detailed an inspector for the purpose, and Capt. Yule, of the Sanitary Squad, was directed to furnish two police officers, pursuant to the resolution. As one of the results of the existence of McNeill's establishment, Assistant Inspector Louis H. Landy reported that he made an inspection of the dock at the foot of Fortieth-street, North River, in close contiguity to the slaughter-houses and gas-works. At low water he found a bank of mud reeking with offensive matter, extending to a line 200 feet from the slaughter-house. An old wreck of a canal-boat, sunk in the dock, serves to catch and detain offal and garbage. The place presented a most disgusting appearance, and is highly prejudicial to health. The report was referred to the Sanitary Committee, and a communication will in all probability be forwarded to the Department of Docks calling attention to the nuisance.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET SQUATTERS.

The following letter was read, and the subject referred to City Sanitary Superintendent Day:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1.

To the Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: The vacant lots on the south side of Forty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, have been for years the receptacle for the filth of a number of squatters on the rocks above. It is now so bad a nuisance as to endanger the health of my employes, of whom there are nearly 400, who are obliged to work over this vile stuff. The matter was brought to the attention of the board last year, but without any result. May I ask that the nuisance be abated?

Respectfully yours,
JOHN M. STEARNS,
Nos. 213 to 221 East Forty-second-street.

THE FERTILIZING COMPANY.

The board also made a decided move against the New-York Fertilizing Company, on board of whose boat, the Algonquin, at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street, blood and offal are rendered, causing a most horrible nuisance. On motion of Dr. Vanderpoel, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Inspector Gridley be, and be is hereby directed to remove the Algonquin beyond the City limits, at an expense not to exceed $100.

Inspector Gridley will carry out the order at once, and the boat will be taken to Barren Island to-day.

OCEAN GROVE CAMP-MEETING.

Yesterday was the day fixed for the opening of the camp-meeting at Ocean Grove, the city which the Methodists have built for themselves by the sea, but had it not been for the enforcement for the first time during the season of the bathing rules, those who have been on the ground for weeks would hardly have noticed that the observance of the day was different from that of others. No well-known speakers had been announced, and the showers materially interfered with the morning attendance. The ground is more a place of resort for persons who desire rest and recreation than a camp-meeting ground, in the ordinary sense of the word, and less active interest is shown in the meetings than at most places of the kind. There is always a morning and an evening service, and the only change during the few days of the "camp-meeting" is in the additional preaching services at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Since the 1st of June there have been from 2,500 to 3,500 persons on the ground, and this number was hardly increased ten per cent. yesterday. Besides the four hotels and the hundreds of tents, there are between 350 and 375 cottages, and these are occupied throughout the season, giving the place very much the appearance of a Summer resort. The croquet grounds, the bathing, boating, fishing, and shooting would also give to the stranger the impression that it was a pleasure resort. The meetings to-day and to-morrow will be of more interest, and the attendance during the week will probably increase, as it did last year, to 10,000 persons.

DROWNING ACCIDENTS.

A sad drowning accident, by which two lives were lost, occurred in the Hackensack River, at Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday afternoon. The parties were a colored man, named Thomas Kipp, and a colored lad, named Robert Sage. They were out on the river fishing, when Kipp undertook to raise the anchor, in doing which he careened the boat, when Sage, who was sitting on the gunwale, fell overboard. Kipp, who was very much frightened, attempted to save the lad, when he also fell into the water, and both were drowned. A little girl, who witnessed the accident, immediately gave an alarm and search was made for the bodies, but they were not recovered. Kipp had been a resident of the county for fifty years, having been born there, and was much respected. Young Sage was nine years old.

At noon yesterday, as John Coughlin, a deck-hand on the Erie ferry, was turning the wheel to loosen the chain that fastens the boat, it escaped from his hold, and flying around suddenly one of the handles struck him in the side, knocking him into the river, and he was drowned. The body was recovered. Deceased leaves a family, who reside in New-York.

PERSONAL.

Gen. O. O. Howard, of Washington, D. C.; Hon. G. R. White, of Pittsburg; Right Rev. James F. Wood, Rev. A. J. McConomy, and Rev. James Mulholland, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. J. C. Brain, of Georgia; Col. M. L. Filkins, of Albany, and Hon. George Innis, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Gildersleve, of the United States Army; Prof. Norton, of Cleveland, and Zenus Barnum, Jr., of Baltimore, are at Barnum's Hotel.

Major John Conlin and Col. R. P. Wilson, of the United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. Joseph Finegan, of Savannah, and F. Bissell, of the United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. A. B. Waldo, of Port Henry, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gov. H. C. Warmoth, of Louisana; Gen. E. H. Murray, of Louisville; Judge Anthony, of Poughkeepsie; Judge E. H. Durell, and Hon. S. P. Packard, of New-Orleans, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Joseph Price, Treasurer of the Great Western Railroad of Canada, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. A. G. McCook, of the United States Army, is at the Union-square Hotel.

Col. J. F. Hudson, of Mississippi, and Col. J. W. Walker, of Savannah, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

SINKING THE TRACK—ITS ATTENDANT DANGERS—WHAT IT COSTS THE CITY.

It would be difficult to overestimate the danger and inconvenience attending the labor now in progress on the Fourth-avenue for the sinking of the Harlem Railroad track. Though the work was commenced several months ago, it may be said at present to be only beginning, and, according to the calculations of those engaged in it, the patient people along the line will be called upon to suffer the same annoying inconveniences, and will remain exposed to the same dangers that leave annually so many victims, for about two years and a half more. Some slight relief has been afforded to the residents of a few streets near the Grand Central Depot by the construction of bridges over the avenue. They are now very generally used, and the traffic over them shows to what an extent the people were inconvenienced prior to their construction. It shows, too, what Fourth-avenue will be when arched over, and how completely the railroad has possession of this splendid street, to the exclusion of everything else, banishing all business, and preventing the erection of residences such as rise in every parallel street up even to Harlem. The excavation for a covered arch, through which, when completed, the trains will run, is now in progress from Fifty-fifth-street to Harlem Bridge, and in consequence not one intersecting street in four is open over the avenue. Persons having occasion to pass across Fourth-avenue are in most cases obliged to travel three or four long blocks to find a passage. Deep pits are dug and left unguarded day and night, and trains are continually running at a rapid rate of speed back and forth. It is easy to see how accidents happen with this condition of affairs. The traffic that would use from seventy to eighty cross streets is confined to a dozen or fifteen, and 108 trains pass each of these in rapid motion during the day. Crossing the track is running the gauntlet with all the chances against one. But the people submit to it rather than travel miles out of their way in order to be sure and avoid the danger. There are flagmen, of course, on every street-corner, but they have long since become noted for carelessness. The writer, while walking along the track yesterday, saw instances sufficient to convince any one that these charges of carelessness were not unmerited. One of the flagmen was sitting down with his eyes closed and his face buried in his hands; another was sitting reading, with his back turned to the railroad, and a third was chatting with a few old cronies, as utterly indifferent to the presence of any stragglers in dangerous proximity to the tracks as possible. And so they stand all day, mechanically waving their flags when the buzz of a passing train wakes them to a momentary consciousness of responsibility.

But the greatest danger is in trying to cross the track at night. The excavations are made so irregularly, holes sunk here and there, and the place is so completely unguarded, that a stranger in trying to dodge a train will be more than likely to fall into a deep pit with rocks and slush at the bottom. The people know they must submit to much inconvenience in the progress of the work, and are glad to look forward to the time of its completion after all they may be called upon to bear; but they can see that there is no necessity for dragging on so slowly, nor for adding anything to their troubles by neglecting to comply with simple ordinances in protecting the people from falling into pit-holes or driving their horses head foremost to destruction. The work could be done in much less time than it can possibly be with the present force. It is let and sub-let to half a dozen contractors, and the company itself has also a hand in the operations. Ten times the number of men now at work could be employed, and much more could be done to relieve the people at different points along the extensive route now so much upset by the present manner of conducting the work. The contractors who have taken a slice here and there will be sure to do nothing to diminish their profits, however much it may be to the benefit of the residents. With the railroad company all the responsibility rests, but it is no easy matter to wake them to a sense of responsibility to any other interest than their own. But what makes this all the more aggravating is the fact that the City has contributed the nice little sum of $339,661 70 so far, as its share of the expense of sinking the track. It would seem, then, a simple act of justice that the City should have a voice in carrying on the work and lessening the dangers that attend it at present. It would be worth one's time to reflect for a few moments on the remarkable forbearance of New-Yorkers under what most people would be justified in regarding as intolerable encroachments upon their rights. First of all a railroad is run into the heart of the City, at an immense loss of life. Then when scores have been killed or maimed for life, the people say the track must be sunk, but the railroad company succeeds in obtaining legislation which compels the City to pay half the bill. Then they are not content with receiving half the expense of sinking the track, but insist that the City must pay half the expense of shifting the rails at certain points. The City must pay to keep their business going, but the railroad company will not pay a cent, nor put itself to the slightest inconvenience or additional trouble to enable hundreds of people along the line to keep their business going, nor to save life or limb. It would appear from the statement of Auditor Earle that the Controller has drawn the following warrants: October, 1872, $13,974 45; December, $19,772 26; January, 1873, $41,931 97; February, $12,554 13; March, $23,621 50; April, $27,754 27; May, $30,806 95; June, $72,353 33; July, $97,192 84, making a total thus far of $339,661 70 paid by the City. These amounts have been paid during the months mentioned for work in the preceding months. The account for July has not yet been rendered, and unless the items are satisfactorily rendered, they will not be audited. The ground of objection is that the City is not called upon to pay the Harlem Railroad Company for getting out of the way while the work is progressing. The law says the company shall sink their tracks on the avenue, and gives them full right of way while the work is in progress, but there is no provision that the City shall bear any part or portion of the expense of removing and relaying the old tracks, either on the west side or on the east side, when the new sunken road-bed is completed.

But it appears that some money has already been paid by the City on account of the removal of the tracks. For some time the railroad company furnished the Controller no items of the expenditures on which they claimed a half payment from the City. Their bills were in gross. But after some payments had been made, the Controller demanded a bill of items. The demand was evaded for a time, but when the Controller declined to audit the company's account, they deemed it politic to comply. Then it was seen that among the old items was included one of about $8,000 for relaying the track on the avenue. This sum will either be deducted by the Controller from future payments, or a suit brought for its recovery. It is not the business of the City to run the road pending the work of sinking the track. Every opportunity is given the company for carrying on the operations, and it would seem that every advantage thus given is abused by the present manner of conducting the work.

WHO WAS MURDERED?

Some hours after the inquest yesterday in the case of the unknown man murdered at the corner of Spring and Greene streets last Monday night, Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, was astonished by a second identification of the body. It will be remembered that Charles Armstrong, fireman of the Fall River steamer Providence, identified the body as that of Andrew Gargan, a fellow fireman on the same vessel. At the inquest yesterday morning the jury found Charles Coburn, a fireman of the tug Charles Allen, guilty of murdering the man supposed to be Gargan, and, as stated in another column, he was committed for trial. Yesterday evening, however, Thomas Percy, mate of the schooner Benjamin English, of New-Bedford, Mass., and Capt. George F. Jones, of Bergen Point, called on Capt. Williams at the Prince-street Station, and on being shown the studs and suspenders found on the murdered man, and on receiving the body at the Morgue, positively declared it was Capt. James Hadwin, of the schooner Benjamin English. He resided in Fall River, Mass., where he has a wife and one child. They further identified the body by a card of Coffin & Woodward's, ship pump-makers, which Capt. Hadwin always carried about him. Capt. Hadwin's relatives in Fall River were notified by telegraph last night of his death. Coroner Young has been apprised of this singular phase in the case, and will investigate the matter to-day.

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Shandley, Dora Connelly was charged with stealing a silver watch, valued at $8, and $39 in currency, from William Oswald, of No. 44 Ludlow-street, who alleges that he met her on the evening of the 6th of August, in Chrystie-street, and while in her company lost the above articles. She was committed for examination....Mary A. Shutleff and Edward Anderson were charged with stealing $30 in currency, a silver watch, and a revolver, from John Willin, of No. 616 Water-street, who alleges that the above articles were taken from a trunk in his apartment at the above number. Both prisoners were committed for examination.... An attempt was made yesterday by three burglars to rob the residence of Benjamin P. Baker, No. 129 East Thirty-fourth-street. Their intentions were, however, frustrated by Officers Fallon, Griffin, and Brophy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who arrested them in the act. They gave their names as John Sanders, Alexander Morrison, and Charles Weyman, and were held in $2,000 each to answer by Justice Hogan, at the Yorkville Police Court. ....The tenement-house No. 494 Fourth-avenue, occupied by John Ellis, was damaged $1,600 by fire yesterday morning....During an altercation with an unknown boy in the Bowery, near Prince-street, yesterday, Edward Delleria, fifteen years old, of No. 198 Seventh-street, was severely cut on the right cheek and forehead....At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Samuel Hill, of No. 21 East Fifteenth-street, was arraigned on a charge of grand larceny preferred by Emma Norris, of No. 29 Greene-street. The complainant alleged that Hill stole from her a silver watch and gold chain, both valued at $120. The accused was held in default of $500 to answer at the General Sessions by Justice Ledwith.... A portion of the property found in the house No. 226 West Twenty-ninth-street, the residence of the burglars Rivers and Holmes, has been identified by William A. Pascall, as belonging to him. His house, No. 333 West Thirty-fourth-street, was entered by burglars on the night of the 20th of July. The property consists of two silk dresses, $150; one lady's suit, $25; one topaz ring, $25; one opera-glass, $10; one lace handkerchief, $25; total, $235. The examination was continued this afternoon before Justice Ledwith, and was adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

YACHTING ON THE SOUND.

The Flushing Yacht Club had a regatta yesterday. The prizes consisted of two silver cups for sloops, and two pennants for cat-rigged boats. The course was from a stake-boat anchored off Miller's Hotel, Little Bayside, to and around the buoy off Sands' Point, turning from leeward to windward, past the Stepping-stones buoy, outside, going and returning; thence outside the Throgg's Neck buoy, to and around a stake-boat anchored off College Point, rounding from leeward to windward and home, crossing the line with bows to the eastward.

Name.	Length.	Owner.
FIRST CLASS.		
Three Brothers	29 feet	Mr. Webster.
Sally	28.3 feet	J. J. Merritt.
Jas. W. Covert	30.6 feet	Mr. Cheeseman.
Big Injun	27 feet	Mr. Sands.
SECOND CLASS.		
Electra		M. Simmons.
Blonde		Tony Miller.
Mountant		Tony Miller.
Lawrence		Mr. Meden.
Sassacus		Mr. Meden.
Uncle John		Mr. Sands.
Shoo-fly		Mr. Sands.

The starting gun fired at 12:50, and the yacht got away well together on a flying start. The breeze did not hold long, however, and the race soon resolved itself into a mere drifting match. The time of the winning vessels as they passed the home stake-boat was as follows:

FIRST CLASS—Sally, 6:21:17; Three Brothers, 6:28:56.

SECOND CLASS—Blonde, 6:22:25; Uncle John, 6:32:06.

VALUATION OF HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

The Board of Commissioners of Appeals for Hudson County concluded their labors yesterday. Appeals were heard to the number of 444, of which cases 171 were confirmed and 273 reduced. The board has been in session since July 7. One of the most remarkable appeals taken was that of a resident of Hoboken, who objected that a portion of his property was assessed lower than it was last year, and he thought himself quite as rich to-day as he ever was. The following is the table of values determined upon:

	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Totals.
Jersey City	$53,205,960	$7,232,010	$60,437,976
Hoboken	11,384,200	1,751,200	13,135,400
Bayonne	5,304,075	258,250	5,562,325
West Hoboken	2,268,050	312,850	2,580,900
North Bergen	2,416,384	92,230	2,509,614
Town of Union	1,167,350	79,350	1,246,700
Town'p of Union	1,985,350	55,600	2,040,950
Weehawken	3,971,300	172.900	4,144,200
Harrison	1,592,850	170,750	1,763,600
Kearney	1,577,225	65,700	1,642,925
Totals	$84,872,744	$10,191,840	$95,064,950

SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY-OWNERS.

A large number of the property-owners on Seventh-avenue, the greater part of whom are Germans, held a meeting last night at No. 377 Seventh-avenue, to protest against the claims of Messrs. Devlin, Miller, and Trull, who presented bills for twenty per cent. of the assessment of the property for the paving of Seventh-avenue with the Stafford pavement. Mr. Valentine Fink, the chairman, stated that the former committee, Messrs. Peter Dolan and James Lewis, had deserted the property-owners and compromised with the claimants. He suggested that they should test the cases in the courts. The property-owners in general assented to this course, and the meeting adjourned to Monday next.

GERMAN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A number of German residents of the Eighth Ward, who recently formed an association in aid of the introduction of the German language as a branch of instruction in the public schools, held another meeting at No. 130 Prince-street, last night, when the prospects of the measure were discussed. A petition on the subject is in circulation for signatures, to be presented to the school authorities.

DR. BANCKER'S CASE.

On application of counsel, Judge Pratt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Dr. Bancker, returnable before him this morning. Bancker is held to await the result of an investigation of the Coroner as to the cause of his wife's death.

THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.

The Brooklyn Trust Company will resume business at 9 o'clock this morning, with, it is said, about $1,400,000 in ready money in hand. The petitions in bankruptcy filed against the company were formally dismissed yesterday by Judge Benedict.

THE CHINESE CONSPIRATORS.

The seven Chinamen arrested in San Francisco on the charge of conspiracy, as members of a powerful organization for evil purposes, recently disclosed, have been admitted to bail in $3,000 each for their appearance for trial. The *Bulletin* says: "An examination was set for this morning, but on application of the Prosecuting Attorney it was postponed until Tuesday next, to permit the police further opportunity to inquire into the character and operations of the society in question. The safe seized at the head-quarters has been conveyed to the police office, and is supposed to contain papers and records which might involve startling revelations regarding the internal affairs of the Chinese colony. From what has already been brought to light, it is certain that a sort of independent government, limited in extent, but amounting to an absolute despotism, is maintained in our midst, and that penalties and punishments are commonly inflicted, even extending to the taking of life. It is not improbable that many victims have met their death by the decrees of this organization of Thugs, from the easy facilities which the Chinese have of concealing their operations from the knowledge of lawful authority. The fact that the existence of the society has been kept a secret so long is evidence of its power and the terror which its operations have excited among the Chinese. The safe referred to is secured by several locks, the keys of which are held by several persons, each being bound in the solemnity of heathen rites not to open the safe except with the permission and in the presence of the officers of the society. Whether the police authorities will prosecute their investigations to the extent of breaking open the safe has not yet been determined, but the circumstances would certainly warrant such a course. The case altogether is one of the most important the authorities have yet taken up in connection with the Chinese grievances, as it pertains to the abominable traffic in women."

THE OHIO DEMOCRATS.

Alluding to the effort of the Democrats of Ohio to make a straightout fight, the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Well, we rather like the arrangement. Masked batteries are mean things to fight. The Republicans have been fighting masked batteries for several years, and, although victorious, there has been a dispute as to who they conquered. The Greeleyites said it was the Democratic Party that was whipped in 1872, and the Democrats insisted that it was the Greeleyites that went under. Recently a sect called the Pharisees sprung up, and insisted that both were defeated, and set themselves up as the only opponents of the Republicans. But now comes the old Democracy, under its own banner, and takes the field. When, therefore, in October, the Republicans of Ohio sweep the field, it will be known that this time the Democratic Party has been defeated, and that there is for it no resurrection, even though its old ante-war patriots, who have been long in retirement, are crowded to the front."

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.

A young man named Adolph Hummler died from the administration of chloroform in a physician's office in Cincinnati on Wednesday afternoon. The *Commercial* says that he had called on the doctor to dress the thumb of his right hand which he had mashed in some machinery. The first joint of the member was hopelessly crushed, rendering amputation at the joint necessary. Hummler decided to take chloroform to undergo the operation, and as he appeared to be a strong, healthy man, apparently suffering no great pain, and but a trifle weak, Dr. Massey did not hesitate to administer the anesthetic after the usual inquiries as to organic affections. The doctor dashed about a third of an ounce of chloroform upon a handkerchief and applied it in the ordinary way. It took over five minutes to completely narcotize the patient, and just as he became unconscious he was seized with a violent trembling fit, which greatly alarmed the physician. He laid his unused instruments aside and resorted to what restoratives he had at hand, but it was useless, the man gasping his last breath within a minute after the trembling commenced.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

George Peyser & Brothers' tobacco and cigar factory, No. 374 Pearl-street, was damaged $1,000 by fire last night.

H Company, First Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., Capt. Eugene G. Judd commanding, go into camp to-day at Creedmoor, Long Island, to be absent several days.

C. F. Centrella and T. Wilson, deserters from the Swedish bark T. Pradstoff, were arrested yesterday and held for examination by Commissioner Osborn.

The Arion Society will give an entertainment at Terrace Garden, this evening, the second of the season, for which a rich programme has been prepared.

The Leader and Rosedale Clubs play at the Central Park to-day. Next Monday the Linwood Club play a nine of City office-holders, who style themselves the "Mayor's Combination."

At a meeting of the Liberal Club last evening, at Plympton Hall, Mr. William Bouchere read a paper on "Liberty and Equality." Addresses on the subject were also delivered by several of the members.

Magin Gener was brought before Commissioner Osborn yesterday, charged with having received and offered for sale a quantity of smuggled cigars. The case was partly heard and will be continued to-day.

A capias has been issued against Thomas Patten and George White, who were the bondsmen of Ex-Paymaster William Patten, to recover the sum of $25,000, the amount of the alleged deficit in his accounts.

Officer Jerome, attached to the Castle Garden Customs Bureau, yesterday seized over $1,100 worth of kid gloves, which were smuggled in as emigrants' luggage on the steamer Cimbria, which arrived here on Tuesday.

A detachment of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, (Highlanders,) N. G. S. N. Y., fully armed and uniformed in kilts, will proceed to Philadelphia to-morrow morning, on leave of absence from the State. They will return on Tuesday.

Michael Nolan, Stephen Pascal, Hugh Lyman, and Samuel Horton, laborers, were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing goods from the warehouse No. 119 Greenwich-street. They will be taken before Commissioner Davenport to-day.

The Fifth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will turn out on an annual parade on Monday, and engage in military exercises in Tompkins-square. In the absence of Col. Spencer the regiment will be under the command of Lieut. Col. Krueger.

The Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at St. Mark's-place, Mr. Robert B. Boyd presiding. Several new members were enrolled, and, after transacting some routine business, the meeting adjourned.

Controller Green paid, yesterday, the laborers on "big pipes" to July 31. The issue of stock for payment of the wages of these men was authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 7th inst., and payment was made yesterday amounting to $19,087 23.

The Young Men's Christian Association give a reception on Monday evening, at their hall, corner Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. The Venelius sisters, and Mr. John C. Reitzel, violinist, under the direction of Mr. George W. Colby, late manager of the Parepa-Rosa troupe, will give a concert on the occasion.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: From arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent, and interest, $12,110 54; ground, ferry, water-lot, and market-cellar rents, and market rents and fees, $7,541 42; street-openings and improvements and interest, $2,054 75; Croton water rents and penalties, $3,362 46; licenses, $49 25; total, $25,118 42.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Coroner Miller was called, yesterday, to hold an inquest upon the body of William Fitzgerald, a resident of East Morrisania, who had been instantly killed by being run over by his wagon, having accidentally fallen from the vehicle in front of the wheels. The deceased had been extensively engaged as a contractor for many years.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hudson County-avenue Commissioners were without a quorum yesterday.

Hudson County had twenty-one cases of violent and accidental deaths during July.

The Hudson County Freeholders have under consideration a plan for heating the Court-house with steam.

Daniel Haverty was found dead in his bed in Lincoln-street, Jersey City, yesterday morning. Deceased was forty-five years old.

John Crosby has brought suit against Officer Carson, of the Jersey City Police, for false imprisonment in locking him up on a charge of drunkenness.

Patrick Dunn, a Jersey City canal-boat captain, was caught between two Erie grain-cars at the Long Dock, Thursday night, and his leg so badly crushed that it had to be amputated.

John Hart, aged twenty-one, and John McDermott, aged seventeen, were arrested in Elizabeth yesterday, charged with knocking Edward Warwick down in the street and robbing him. They were committed for trial.

Julius Eydel and John Watson, boys, were arrested in Newark yesterday, having in their possession $30, a watch, and a Mexican dollar, which they admitted having stolen from the clothes in a bathing-house at Coney Island.

H. W. Moore, President of the Union Car-wheel Company, of Jersey City, was thrown from his wagon while riding, Thursday evening, and fatally injured. His skull was fractured, and his left leg and right arm broken, the latter in two places.

Michael Brennan, a laborer at the Elizabethport coal docks, met with a serious accident Thursday afternoon. He was engaged in running coal through a shute, when he was caught in the box and dragged through the shute. His injuries will probably prove fatal.

John Clark and Stephen McHugh, brakemen on a Pennsylvania freight-train, were arrested in Jersey City yesterday charged with stealing small articles from freight-cars. Clark was discharged there being no evidence against him. McHugh's lantern being found in one of the cars that was robbed, he was committed for examination.

A CHILD RECOVERED.

A female infant that was left a few weeks since in the ladies' waiting-room of the Union Depot, in Pittsburg, Penn., it was supposed by its mother, has been recovered by the lady who, in reality, bears that relationship to it. The *Gazette* gives the story thus: "The child belonged to Mrs. Slemon, who resides in Columbus, Ohio, with her husband. It found its way to the Union Depot through the treachery of a nurse, who, on being sent into the country for a few weeks with the child in order that its delicate health might be benefited, betrayed the trust reposed in her by her employer, scraped together every particle of her clothing, and stole some $400 belonging to her employers. She was to proceed with the babe, according to instructions, to a place a few miles out of the City of Columbus, but instead of so doing, she came on to this city, and anxious to revel in her ill-gotten gains, abandoned the child at the Union Depot. For weeks the parents of the child were in agony at the loss of their pet, having discovered that it was not to be found at the place destined for it by them. The father searched the large cities west of here, but to no avail, and their hopes of ever seeing their darling were about to be given up, when Mrs. Slemon chanced to see a Pittsburg paper containing the account of the abandonment. Exhausted and worn out with her futile search, she yet determined to make one more effort for the recovery of her lost babe, and accordingly came on to the city to ascertain if the account she had read could be connected with the history of her child. On her arrival on Monday she went immediately to Mrs. McAuley, in charge of the waiting-room, made inquiries about the child, produced a likeness of it, and asked if that likeness was any resemblance to the deserted babe. Mrs. McAuley looked at it earnestly, and pronounced it a fac simile of the one left in her charge several weeks ago. Mrs. McAuley accompanied Mrs. Slemon to Allegheny, where the child was being cared for by Mrs. Phillips, mother of Mr. Phillips, book-keeper of Brady's Bend Iron-works, who had, with his wife, offered to adopt the beautiful babe at the time it was abandoned. Upon their arrival at Mrs. Phillips' the scene was affecting in the extreme. The mother, upon being presented with her child, clasped it to her bosom, and, with tears streaming down her eyes, kissed it over and over again, and thanked God for restoring her darling to her."

SIMULTANEOUS DEATH OF TWO SISTERS.

The family of Mr. John A. McDowell, of Wilmington, Del., were sadly afflicted on Wednesday, 6th inst., two of his daughters dying at nearly the same time. The *Commercial* says that they were accomplished and promising young girls, one being nineteen years of age and the other seventeen. About Christmas time of last year Esther was attacked with the heart disease, which proved fatal about 12 o'clock on Wednesday. Jennie, the younger sister, having about three weeks ago been attacked with typhoid fever, with which she was suffering at the time of her sister's death, was so affected by the circumstance, that she too breathed her last twenty minutes after the death of her sister. A few moments before her death, being in a semi-delirious state, she exclaimed: "Give me my things! give me my things! I see my sister going, and she is waiting for me."

SQUATTERS DISPERSED.

A successful raid against a party of squatters in Chicago is thus described by the *Tribune* of Thursday last: "Deputy Sheriff Ayers, three assistants, and a posse of workmen demolished four houses, yesterday, in that part of Hyde Park known as the Dobbins tract, formerly owned by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. It had been occupied by a company of squatters for some years past. Some of them accepted the proffer of $100 aid offered by the company, and moved out in the Spring. Others refused to go, alleging that their long residence gave them a right to the land; hence the necessity of their forcible ejection. The houses pulled down had been occupied by Thomas O'Brien, Michael Sanders, James Burke, and John Godfrey. Sanders was absent at the time, having been sent to the County Jail on a charge of stealing sand. O'Brien was confined in the village jail on a charge of drunkenness. His place has been long known as a resort for low characters. Burke was home at the time, and voluntarily assisted in the demolishing of his own house. He had been warned so often he did not believe until that time that the trouble would come. There is still one house left standing in the squatters' district. It is a large two-story frame house, occupied by James Purcell and Mrs. Winne McCarty. Purcell promises to take it down soon. If he does not, it will have to be forcibly removed also."

INSANITY FROM THE CHICAGO FIRE.

Since the great fire in Chicago between 200 and 300 persons have been adjudged insane in the courts of Cook County, Illinois. Commenting upon one class of patients, the Chicago *Tribune* says: "The great fire is responsible for the dethroned reason of eleven persons. In one instance it was downright fright, and consequent exhaustion, mental and physical; in another it was exposure to cold and damp; in another it was loss of property and inevitable destitution; in another it was loss of relatives; and so on. Yet the number is not so great as one would suppose who on the morning succeeding the great calamity watched those helpless women and children upon the dismal prairies, in the lake, in the graveyards, hiding behind the friendly tombstones, or crouched imploringly on church steps, awaiting for the bread the world sent them to place in the eager mouths of their starving little ones. Not so great, one would suppose, who watched for an entire week after the conflagration the wild faces of men with great robust frames, afraid to meet the eyes of their wives and children because they had no homes to which to bring them. Not so great, indeed, when wealth gave place to poverty, and luxury to utter want; when palaces were turned into a nook in a row of barracks—a spot, for the matter of that, beneath an indulgent sidewalk, or a suite of rooms in a stray flour barrel."

SAILOR LANDLORDS IN BOSTON.

The insolence and villainous conduct of some of the sailor landlords of Boston, have become so outrageous that many foreign captains have declared that they will not visit that port again. The Boston *Advertiser* describes some of the impositions upon the ship-masters, saying: "They no sooner cast anchor in the harbor than they are boarded by some of these landlords, and sailors whom they have engaged for three years are whisked off from before their face and eyes, and they are powerless to prevent it. This is especially the case with Germans, Swedes, and Norwegians, some of whom have been arrested and imprisoned at the suit of these deserters. The expense of enlisting a new crew at a high rate of wages, and paying another advance, is so great that many captains hesitate about entering a port where they run any such risks. That there may be some steps taken to remedy this condition of affairs, a petition, signed by all the consuls in Boston, has been presented to the Mayor, and the assurance secured from the latter that it will receive immediate attention. The request of these owners only necessitates such changes in the management of the harbor police as have often been pressed upon the city government but in vain."

OLD PUBLIC SERVANTS.

In connection with the death of Mr. Chew, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, after a service of fifty years, the Providence *Journal* refers to the long terms of many of the more important offices at Washington, and says: "Mr. Chew succeeded to the chief clerkship on the advancement of William Hunter, the Second Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Hunter had long held that responsible position, having entered the department in the time of Andrew Jackson, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of every Secretary of State from the time of Edward Livingston and Martin Van Buren to Hamilton Fish. In all the departments at Washington there are men whose services are so indispensable that only death removes them. This is especially the case in the State department, where removals for political reasons, are seldom made. We think that, in all his eight years, Mr. Seward changed less than half a dozen of his immediate subordinates."

EXECUTING A SUNDAY LAW.

The Chicago *Tribune* thinks that Sunday laws are not likely to be a dead letter in Madison, Wis., much longer, Acting Mayor Chapman having accepted with enthusiasm the suggestion of the saloon-keepers that they appoint a committee of twenty to aid him in prosecuting all Sunday laws, and stopping the business of steamboats, livery-stables, and stages, as well as that of the saloons. To assist them, in his turn, he promises to commission them as special police. He adds that the temperance and religious societies will, no doubt, also swell the movement. At the same time, he hints that the effect of this crusade will react upon the liquor-sellers who originated it, as the enforcement of those Sunday laws which are not demanded by public interest will procure their repeal, and thus make still more prominent on the statute-books the laws against Sunday liquor-selling, which public opinion will not be likely to abolish.

SPRING CHICKENS AND MILK.

The family of Mr. Andrew Hamilton, of Winona, Minn., had an unpleasant experience on Monday last, that for a while terrified them greatly. It seems that the family, consisting of Mr. Hamilton, his mother, a very aged lady, his wife and eight children, took dinner together, all eating quite freely of Spring chicken, drinking considerable milk, and winding up with custard pie. In the course of four or five hours several of the children were taken with vomiting, accompanied with griping pains. The oldest daughter, Miss Agnes Hamilton, at once summoned a physician, and had no sooner returned to the house than she was taken down with the same symptoms that had now spread to the entire household, save Mr. Hamilton, who was away from home. The prompt application of mustard plasters and other speedy remedies brought the whole family through safely.

A KNOWING DOG.

Another New-Hampshire dog story is told by the Concord *Monitor*, the hero being a dog in Lancaster who had been accustomed to accompany his owner to a certain meadow. While there one day his master had a conversation with a neighbor as to the best method of dispatching him, he being old and worthless, and it was agreed that he should be brought to the meadow the following day and that the neighbor should give him poison, but the dog could never be induced to go there again.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—Exchange quiet; on United States 60 days, currency, 26½@27 premium; Short Sight, 28½@29 premium; 60 days, Gold, 45½@46 premium; Short Sight, 48½@49 premium; on London, 58½@60½ premium; on Paris, 42 premium; Spanish Gold, 48 premium.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:04 | Sun sets......7:06 | Moon sets..8:19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:17 | Gov. Island....9:06 | Hell Gate..10:28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Aug. 8.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Ville du Havre, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, Geo. Mackenzie; Castalia, (Br.,) Butler, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship Ne Plus Ultra, Hogan, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Armonia, (Ital.,) Maggio, Southampton, Slocovich & Co.; Africana, (Br.,) Castellon, Lisbon, Hagemeyer & Brunn; Riconoscenna, (Ital.,) Creta, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Merto N., (Aus.,) Maggita, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Julia A. Devereaux, Kelsey, Sydney, C. B., S. C. Loud & Co.; Fide en Dio, (Ital.,) Matala, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Juliet C. Clark, Moore, Leghorn, M. Hunter & Co.; Sollecito, (Ital.,) Longobordo, Cork or Falmouth, J. C. Seager; Favorite, Woodward, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schrs. Pandora, Webbs, Norfolk, I. R. Staples; Chas. P. Sinneckson, Marnly, Richmond, Van Brunt & Bro.; M. B. Bramhall, Gillette, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.; Nellie Grant, Jordan, Jacksonville, Fla., W. Ray & Co.; Chattanooga, Quare, Jacksonville, Fla., Van Brunt & Bro.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Hamilton Fish, Bryant, Liverpool 52 ds., with mdse. and 205 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Gauss, (Br.,) Kruse, Bremen 46 ds., with mdse. to Herman Koop & Co.

Bark Teresa Carmela, (Ital.,) Scarmel, Terranova 54 ds., with sulphur to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Lavinia, Dyer, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Eunomia, (Norw.,) Olsen, London 61 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Sullivan, (of Boston,) Perry, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Sola Bros.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Starbeam, (of Boston, Eng.,) Willard, Sagua 12 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to Shiddy & Mumford.

Brig Waltham, Timm, Brunswick, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber to Eppinger & Russell—vessel to master.

Brig Curacao, (Dutch,) Faulkner, Curacao 14 ds., with mdse. and 4 passengers to order—vessel to Theo Foulke's Sons.

Brig Proteus, (of Cutler, Me.,) McGuire, Windsor, N. S., 20 ds., with 270 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Impulse, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Curtis, Maracaibo 21 ds., with coffee to Schmilinsky, Loth & Co.

Schr. Julia A. Decker, Freeman, St. Martins 10 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. J. & H. Crowley, (of Boston,) Crowley, Port Caledonia, C. B., 19 ds., with 312 tons coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Schr. Enchantress, Phillips, Savannah 5 ds., with lumber to Wm. Beard—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Jesse B. Smith, Tyler, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Volant, McFarland, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Hannah D., Atkins, Somerset.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Hughson, New-Haven.

Schr. Kate Church, Beckwith, Seal Island, with fish to Moon & Lanphear.

Schr. Mary Farrow, Small, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. S. P. Abell, Carr, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Susan Ross, Ross, St. George, N. B., with lumber to order.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, McCarthy, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Alpha, Marshall, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Willard, Baker, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Hulse, New-Haven.

Schr. Whistler, Keele, Taunton.

Schr. Flying Arrow, Webster, Providence.

Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Bickens, Portland, Conn.

Schr. W. C. Atwater, Petty, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen Augusta, Lane, Hartford.

Schr. Neptue, Rich, Providence.

Schr. H. S. Marlor, Wines, New-Bedford, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Mary Natt, Barker, Providence.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. D. Hilton, Weaver, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Julia Ann, Howell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nellie Crowell, Crowell, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber for New-Haven.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Thomas, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. W. Morris, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. John Kelso, Kelso, Virginia.

Schr. Joseph Allen, Corbin, Virginia.

Schr. S. & J. Morris, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. H. S. Collins, Tribble, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Siak, May, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Zuleff, Virginia.

Schr. A. & E. Cranmer, Cranmer, Virginia.

SAILED—Brig Juliet C. Clark, for Leghorn; schr. John D. Williams, for Wilmington.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W.; clear.

BELOW.

Ship Garibaldi, (Norw.,) Hoyer, Liverpool June 7, with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co.

Ship Leocadia, (Ger.,) Wenke, Bremen June 30, with mdse. to H. Baetjer & Brother.

Ship Magdalene, (Ger.,) Henks, Bremen July 1, with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Prins Carl, (Swed.,) Bernstein, Bristol, England, June 15, with railroad iron to order.

Bark Camilla, (Ger.,) Beckmann, Bristol, England, June 14, with railroad iron to order.

Bark Si, (Ital.,) Magenta, Sligo June 12, in ballast to order.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Arr. steamers Blackstone, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; Hercules, from do.; barks Graf Von Behr Negendank, from Newcastle; Eliza White, from Matanzas; brigs M. E. Corpel, from St. Martins; R. M. Hesler, from Baltimore.

Also, arr. steamers Mercedita, from New-York, and Glaucus, from do., and bark Amphitrite, from Leghorn.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 8.—Sld. bark Georgiana, from London.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 8.—Sld., yesterday, barks Ida Carter and Hidalgo, for New-York.

The United States steam-ship Powhattan, from Norfolk, passed out last evening, it is supposed for Key West.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 8.—Arr. schrs. Charles Dennis, from Georgetown; Minnie, from New-York.

Also arr. steam-ship America, from Baltimore.

Cld. schr. Eclipse, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 8—11 A. M.—Arr. schrs. Julia, New-York, for Castine; Charleston, Port Johnson, for Bangor; Centurion, Port Johnson, for Salem; J. M. Vandervoort, Port Johnson, for Hingham; Commerce, New-York, for Camden; Planter, Greenport, for Boston; Cordelia, New-York, and Emma G. Edwards, Boston, for Philadelphia; Bella Russell, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.; Mary Lymburner, Bangor, for New-Bedford.

Sld. schrs. Frolic, Emeline, Memento, Rosina, Alligator, Floreo, Planter, Commerce, Centurion, Mary Lymburner, Charleston, and J. M. Vandervoort. Wind W., fresh.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.—The Allan line steam-ship Hibernian, Capt. Archer, from Quebec July 25, has arr. here.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 8.—The Cunard line steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York July 30, for Liverpool, arr. here at 10 o'clock this morning. Also steam-ship Atlas, Capt. Gill, of same line, from Boston July 29, for Liverpool, arr. here about the same time this morning.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-Square, New-York,
No. 10 Grand Quai, Geneva.
SUPERIOR STEM-WINDING WATCHES,
FROM OUR OWN FACTORY, AND AN ASSORTMENT
OF ALL THE BEST MAKERS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CHS. FRODSHAM WATCH.

R. R. R.
ASIATIC CHOLERA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
CURED AND PREVENTED BY
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
LOOSENESS, DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.
ACHES AND PAINS.
For Headache, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine, or Kidneys, Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Pains in the Bowels, Heartburn, and Pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.
Sold by Druggists. Price, 50 cents.

KINGSFORD'S
Oswego Corn Starch,
IN SEASONS OF CHOLERA OR ANY PREVAILING EPIDEMIC,
IS A MOST HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF DIET.
It is made from the most delicate part of INDIAN CORN, and is PERFECTLY PURE. It is easy of digestion, and a delicious and most nutritious SUMMER FOOD.
For 40 years it has stood unrivaled for purity and perfection.
Get none but the ORIGINAL PREPARATION with T. KINGSFORD & SON'S name on each package.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

HALL'S
345 & 347 BROADWAY N. Y.
SAFES

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE, & UPRIGHT PIANOS
NEW-YORK BRANCH HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH-AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

FINE DIAMONDS
AT LOW PRICES.

	Currency.
1 pair Ear-rings, Solitaire, 4 carats	$700
1 pair Ear-rings, Solitaire, 5 carats	800
1 pair Ear-rings, Solitaire, 10 carats	1,200
1 Single Stone, fine, 4 carats	800
1 Single Stone, fine, 5 carats	1,200

All of which are worthy of examination.
HOWARD & CO.,
NO. 222 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

OPIUM EATERS.
Dr. T. E. CLARKE, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, whose "Cure for the Opium Habit" has been used with such remarkable success, in every State in the Union, during the last five years, will be at the Everett House from Saturday, Aug. 9, to Monday, Aug. 11, inclusive, (three days,) and during that time he can be consulted by those who desire treatment for themselves or for their friends, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured, without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.